THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 21. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, meth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the 'Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 14.

The Napier Banquet—The Spanish Insurrection.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Weser, we have European dates to July 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Napier Banquet.

On July 11 Sir Robert Napier was entertained by the members of the United Service Club at dinner. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G., presided, and the Prince of Wales attended the banquet as a member. Sir Robert Napier was accompanied by Major-General Stott, Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Scott, aide-de-camp; Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India; Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, and Sir John Packington, War Minister, were present. The tables were arranged to dine 140, and about that number were present.

The Duke of Cambridge proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of General Sir Robert Napier," and in so doing he coupled "the military and naval forces employed under that distinguished officer in Abyssinia." Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier rose after the applause with which he was received had subsided, and in a brief speech returned thanks for the terms in which his health and that of the brave expedition he had had the honor to command had been drunk.

A London journal of July 13 remarks:—The amount of the pension to Sir Robert Napier has been criticized as being inadequate to sustain the dignity of a member of the House of Lords. There are, however, precedents for this grant of £2,000 a year. A like sum was awarded to Lord Gough for his services at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; and Lords Raglan and Seaton have now each a pension of £2000 in consideration of the military services of their fathers. Lord Hardinge was awarded £3000, to be continued to his two successors in the title.

Shipbuilding for War Purposes.

In the House of Commons, July 13, took place an important discussion on Admiralty shipbuilding for war purposes. Captain Mackinnon called attention to the defects in the construction of ships of the Invincible and Minotaur class. Mr. Seely moved that a scientific inquiry be instituted to take into consideration the leading characteristics that should be adopted in the future construction of the vessels of the navy. He asked the Admiralty to pause before it ran the risk of throwing away enormous sums of money upon iron-clads, which he believed would prove failures. He asked why, if it were true that the Bellerophon was the best ship in the royal navy, the experiment had not been repeated, and he characterized the British armor-clad gunboats as utter failures. Mr. Samuda mentioned that eight different types of iron-clad ships had been constructed by the Admiralty, and argued that if any of them had been satisfactory so many new designs would not have been brought out. After further discussion Lord Henry Lennox defended the Admiralty against the various charges that had been preferred. Mr. Childers recommended Mr. Seely to withdraw his motion, while he thought that the board would do well to call in scientific assistance. Mr. Seely took a vote and was defeated by a majority of ten.

FRANCE.

The Cable to the United States.

The *Moniteur* publishes a notice relative to the permission accorded to Baron Emile d'Erlanger and M. Reu, to lay down a telegraphic cable from France to the United States. The communication is to be established before September 1, 1869. The line is to start from Brest, and reach some point on the American coast between Boston and New York. The price of a despatch containing twenty words cannot exceed 100f.

Customs Returns.

The returns for the first five months of the year 1868 by the French Customs are sufficiently interesting. They show an excess of import over export, as compared with the returns of 1867, of 244,144,000f., there being 1,419,540,000f. against 1,175,396,000f. The importation of articles of food has increased by 133,000,000. The entry of produce necessary for trade has augmented by 45 000,000. On the whole, the increase of French imports over 1867 is 179 millions. In exports the proportion is reversed as the diminution continues. For 1868 it is 40,328,000f. the outgoing of manufactured objects having fallen 31 millions. In presence of such results, can we affirm that the commercial crisis is approaching its termination?

Movements of Royalty.

On July 11 the Emperor Napoleon came to Paris by a special train from Fontainebleau. He presided at the Cabinet Council and returned by the 8·30 train to the country. So deep an interest does His Majesty take in the debate on the Budget that a stenographic analysis of the proceedings of the day is despatched by a special messenger from the Corps Legislatif to Fontainebleau even before the proof-sheets are sent to the *Moniteur*. The Emperor himself wrote to congratulate the Marquis de Moustier on his parliamentary *debut*.

Health of M. Viennet.

M. Viennet, the academician, is dead at the age of ninety-one. He was a Peer in the time of Louis Philippe, and made himself remarked by going to the Chamber as a "bourgeois" in an omnibus, with an umbrella under his arm. He wrote several fables and some tragedies; among other, "Clovis" and "Constantin." His academical discourses were models of purity of diction, and some of those delivered in his extreme old age were among his best. He was Grand Master of the French Freemasons of the Scotch rite, and took a leading and successful part some years ago against the project of the Government to amalgamate them with the Grand Orient. There was not in that focus of opposition, the Academie Francaise, any more bitter or persevering opponent of the second Empire than M. Viennet.

Victor Hugo.

M. Charles Hugo was in Paris making arrangements for the publication of a new work by his father, to be called "The Exiles."

SPAIN.

The Plot Against the Queen.

Paris (July 13) correspondence London Times.

The latest accounts from Madrid do little more than confirm in great part what has been already stated. The generals arrested were, of course, at once sent away from the capital, and some of them hurried off to Cadiz and put on board ship for the Canary Islands. Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, and General Dominguez his cousins, are to have their residence in Orotava, one of the towns of the largest of the Canaries; General Dulce, who has still to wait for his marshal's baton, in, I believe, Laguna; and General Serrano, a relative of the Marshal, in Palmas, all towns of the same island. General Palmas is sent to the Lugo, in Gallicia; General Cordova to Soria, in old Castile; Brigadier-General Letorre takes up his quarters in the same province, and Generals Echague and Caballeros de Roda are shipped off to the Balearic Islands. Echague, it appears, was arrested at San Sebastian, of which town he is a native. Most, if not all those persons whose names are mentioned belonged to the party known as the "Union Liberale," the head of which was the late Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan. I have reason to believe that O'Donnell would have seen with pleasure the Duchess of Montpensier in the Queen's place, either as Regent during the minority of the Prince of the Asturias; or as constitutional Queen of Spain; and it is not too much to infer from the request made to the Duke of Montpensier to absent himself from Spain that the object of those who cherish the O'Donnell traditions was the same. Several leading men of the old Progresista party are said to have come to an understanding with the Liberal Union, some of whom indeed were, in other times, of the same political party. We are told, too, of an interview between General Dulce and the former Carlist chief, Cabrera. Such a thing is certainly not impossible; but I hesitate to believe it. Cabrera's deeds in the provinces, where he commanded for Don Carlos during the civil war, are not yet forgotten, and they were of a kind not likely to gain strength to the cause which the Liberal Union has proclaimed. Indeed, Cabrera's name would add nothing to any except unmitigated Carlism; and I doubt that there is a spot in Spain in which this flourishes. Moreover, Cabrera has long since become habituated to civilized life, and in his circumstances would hardly care to resume a career which he quitted eight and twenty years ago. The papers that mention the interview between Dulce and Cabrera do not say where it occurred. I have already mentioned that the first intimation of the plot, which was to take effect towards the middle of the present month, came from the French Government, who were informed by their agents on the frontier and elsewhere of what was going on. No doubt this Government acted like a good neighbor, but its zeal was a good deal quickened by the fact of a Prince of the Orleans family being looked up to by those who were at the head of it—I do not say with his consent—as the future sovereign of Spain. Notwithstanding the numerous arrests that have been made, and the banishment, of course without judgment or trial of any kind, I much doubt whether the Government has the clue of the conspiracy in its hands. It has more ramifications in the army than it is probably aware of; and it has extended among the more influential of the middle class of civilians. There is, however, one observation to be made respecting certain of the military leaders. Whatever may be said of Queen Isabella, personally or politically, it is certain that some of the men who are described as planning her overthrow are precisely those who have been loaded with favors by her far beyond their merits. The highest military rank, honors, titles of nobility, all have, up to almost the very last moment, been bestowed upon them with a profusion which no other country affords an example of. In Spain conspiracy and conspirators have long lost the odious significance which elsewhere attaches to them. Those marshals, and generals, and grandees, and grand crosses, no doubt believe they are fighting for the good of their country in what they propose, but they should begin by resigning into the hands that gave them so recently what were long the objects of their ambition, and if there be any persons who have a right to conspire against the Queen, they are not the dukes, and marquises, and marshals, and Golden Fleeces of recent creations.

ITALY.

Excitement of the Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—"For some weeks past the Pope has been in a state of great excitement. He adopts the most rigorous measures against all who are suspected of liberal views, and is alienating, and even banishing, his best friends. He seems to be laboring under a sort of mania, which not only keeps up a panic in his household, but causes uneasiness to his physicians. Among those who have lately fallen under his displeasure is Monsignor Riccardi, Archbishop of Turin. I have already informed you that this prelate, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Humbert, announced at Turin a plenary indulgence in honor of the event, and that the indulgence was repudiated in the *Giornal di Roma*. The Pope has followed up this step by summoning the Archbishop to Rome to answer for his conduct, and we shall, perhaps, have another Andrea retraction. The Holy Father is determined to free himself from all association with the marriage of the hereditary Prince of Italy."

Marriage of Menotti Garibaldi.

The marriage of Menotti Garibaldi to Italia Beeeschini, which has just taken place at Bologna, seems to have awakened considerable enthusiasm in that city. According to the *Darillo*, the people came forth in crowds to cheer the young couple; addresses were presented to them; and music was played in their honor throughout the day. In the evening, when they went to the theatre, Garibaldi's Hymn was called for, and given several times, amid cheers for Garibaldi himself, Rome, Italy, and the newly married pair. Immediately afterwards Menotti Garibaldi set out for Caprera. Garibaldi, owing to ill health, was unable to be present at the marriage ceremony.

Legislative Troubles.

Some difficulty was experienced in carrying on the business of legislation in the Italian Parliament. The session has lasted nine months, has been a very active one, and the members appear to be thoroughly worn out by the unusually heavy duties they have had to perform. Several times lately it has been found impossible to form a house, and measures pressing for settlement have thus had to lie over. So much inconvenience has resulted Signor Lanza, the President of the Chamber, sent a circular to all the deputies, urging those who are away without regular permission to take their seats, or if prevented by unavoidable circumstances from going so to apply for such permission, in order that their absence may cause no obstruction to business. Signor Lanza admits that the session has been a remarkably long and laborious one, but says that with a little assiduity it will soon terminate, and that the members may then go home with the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duty as the representatives of the nation.

Purchases by Farragut.

The American transport ship Guard had arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark a quantity of statues and works of art purchased by Admiral Farragut for various museums in the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Napier Eulogizes the Suez Canal.

To the Editor of the London *News*:—May I request you to publish the enclosed highly interesting communication from Sir Robert Napier? I am, etc., DANIEL A. LANGE.

No. 21 Regent street, July 13, 1868.

No. 49 CLEVELAND SQUARE, HYDE PARK, July 10, 1868.—Sir:—I am instructed by Sir Robert Napier to acknowledge the address of the Suez Canal Company, transmitted by you, and to request that you will convey to the President of the company his best thanks for their cordial recognition of the services of the English army in Abyssinia in the cause of civilization and justice. Sir Robert Napier unites with the President in the hope that the success of the expedition may have a favorable effect upon the commerce of the Red Sea, and he requests me to convey his congratulations at the same time at the satisfactory progress of the Suez Canal operations, and his earnest hope for their early and successful completion. Sir Robert Napier regrets that time did not allow of his going over the canal on his return from Abyssinia, and hopes to have the pleasure of inspecting this great work himself whenever he has an opportunity of again visiting Egypt. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SCOTT,
Aide-de-Camp to Sir Robert Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

To Daniel A. Lange, Esq., English Director of the Suez Canal Company, London.

The Papal Allocution.

Several of the large towns of Austria have protested against the Papal Allocution. The *Lloyd* of Pesth says:—"We shall no more tolerate the interference of Rome in our legislation than we did that of Vienna. We shall tremble as little before a council of churchmen at Rome as we did before a council of war at Vienna. A nation which has passed without wavering through the fusiliades of Haynau will be able to maintain its independence against the thunders of the Vatican."

The Eastern Question.

The great Western Powers have collectively made overtures to the Greek Government concerning a convention to be concluded between Greece and Turkey, which would guarantee the complete integrity of the Turkish territory, and authorize at the same time the free development of the Greek element in the Ottoman Empire. Should that convention be concluded, the Western Powers would leave to the Hellenic Government the entire responsibility of ulterior events.

An Athens letter in the *Liberte* (not an authority to swear by) says that grave events are expected in the Greek Archipelago, and that the influence of Mr. Tuckerman, the new American Minister, has materially contributed to the recent nomination of M. Komounduros, the representative of the party of action, in the place of the Minister Bulgaris, who was supported by the Western Powers of Europe.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Flood in Maryland—Appalling Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property.

Affairs in Mexico—The European Markets.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Flood in Maryland—Great Destruction of Property and Appalling Loss of Life.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—I cannot add much without going into unnecessary details as to what has already been telegraphed to you. The flood has entirely subsided. It was in all respects as destructive as heretofore represented. Facts now ascertained, prove it even more so with reference to damage to property, though the loss of life in our city, thus far ascertained, is not so great. Only five or six dead bodies are found, three of them unknown. The fear is, however, that many others have been lost and swept off into the basin.

The damages to individuals and firms, in many instances, vary from five to ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and fifty thousand dollars. These are merchants, manufacturers, members of forwarding-houses, etc. The heaviest losses, however, are amongst the poor shopkeepers, etc., who had their all swept away. Some suppose that ten million dollars will not more than replace the entire public and private losses in and around the city. Thousands of persons are at work to-day cleaning cellars, stores, etc., and fixing up. The Mayor is authorized to employ forces for this purpose. The City Council was in session last night but did nothing definite except authorize repairs to bridges, etc.

Nearly all the bridges on the Northern Central Railway for fourteen miles out are gone. The trains, however, run to and from Cockeysville from the northward, and the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Road beyond Ellicott City were greatly damaged and carried away. The cars run to Washington, but not westward. The details of the destruction and loss of life at Ellicot's Mills, now called Ellicot City, are appalling. The water rose suddenly to ten feet higher than was ever before known. Gambrell's lower Patapsco flour-mill was swept away, and with it two men, one named William Steel, and the other Snyder. Mr. Steel was afterwards seen clinging to a log, and it is said was saved. Gambrell's upper mill was partially destroyed. The extensive granite cotton mill of Benjamin Deford, said to have cost $160,000, is a total ruin. In it Mr. McCauley, a night watchman, lost his life. Gray's large granite cotton factory has been considerably damaged. The house of Mr. Boone, the superintendent of the works, and the gardener's house are gone, but their families were saved.

The entire row of houses between the turnpike bridge and the Patapsco Mills are all swept away. Dr. T. B. Owing's new house was carried by the water across the alley which divides it from Palmer's row, and his wife and six children climbed to the roof of Mr. William H. Fountain's dwelling, there only to await destruction in a few minutes. The flood carried off the house of Mr. Fountain, who is the head miller at Gambrell's mill, himself, wife, and daughter, the wife and six children of Dr. Owing who had there sought protection, and four colored servants. Mr. William Partridge, a mechanic, sixty years old, with his wife and grand-daughter, are lost. Among the others carried away with their houses, are William Patterson, wife, and son; Mrs. Farrer and her two grand-children, Fannie and Emma Duvall; William Reese, a wheelwright, wife, son, and daughter. Dr. Owing was on the opposite side of the road after his house had gone, and was told that his family was in the adjoining one, and standing there saw it too driven to destruction, unable to give the least assistance. He has only two children left, who were away from home.

The stores of George T. Bradley and Joseph H. Leipher, with all their goods, are gone. Mr. Leipher succeeded in saving his books. The body of a lady was rescued from the water at Ilchester. She was not quite dead, and every effort was made to revive her, but very little hopes of her recovery were entertained. The large railroad bridge at Ilchester is an entire wreck; in fact, all the bridges over the Patapsco, as far down as the Relay House, are destroyed. The Avalon Nail and Iron Works near the Relay House, have been swept away. No lives are supposed to have been lost. The Union Company's Cotton Mill, half a mile above Ellicott city, is said to have been very badly damaged and much cotton lost. The loss at Ellicott City is estimated at over a million of dollars, and fifty to sixty lives are lost. Provisions have been made in Baltimore to provide for those in real want, and the same at Ellicott city. Swan lake, the feeder of the Baltimore Water Works, has not gone, but is badly damaged. There was death and destruction among the rats, millions of them being drowned.

Another Rowing Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25.—A match was made last evening between John Ward and John Tyler, of Boston, to row five miles at Springfield, Mass., on August 21, for $1000 a side.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph:

NEW YORK, July 25.—The following steamers sailing for Europe to-day took specie as follows:—Per steamer Antwerp, $100,000; per steamer Europa, $600,000; per steamer Virginia, $48,000—total shipment, $748,000.

State of the Weather—July 25, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	S.	Hazy	60
Boston	N.	Raining	68
New York	N. W.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	77
Washington	N.	Cloudy	83
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	78
Oswego	E.	Cloudy	67
Buffalo	E.	Hazy	77
Pittsburg	...	Cloudy	70
Chicago	N.	Clear	76
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	78
New Orleans	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Key West	...	Clear	83
Havana	...	Clear	84

FROM MEXICO.

Fears of American Filibusters—Highway Robberies—Civil War.

By Cable.

HAVANA, July 24.—By steamship arrived at this port advices have been received from Mexico dated at Vera Cruz to the 20th instant.

Great alarm prevailed in the republic in consequence of the circulation of reports of intended movements of filibusters from the United States, and extraordinary precautions were being taken at Vera Cruz and elsewhere to guard against their realization. From Tamaulipas I am informed that the conducta between Morelia and the capital was robbed, the passengers plundered, and several hundreds of dollars in specie taken.

Heavy rains have prevailed in the interior, and considerable property has been swept away. The subvention of the Jalapa Railroad contractors remaining unpaid, the works have been stopped. The rebels muster at Puebla and Queretaro, but have not yet been fighting with the troops. Norieja and Leon defeated the troops. General Garcia has been killed. Gen. Escobedo hanged three persons, captured by his soldiers, as spies. Robberies of the stage coaches increase in number daily. There are many commercial failures, and the commerce of the country is perishing rapidly.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Recent Indian Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The official report of General Crook, of the Council held with the Indians, at Camp Harney, Oregon, was received at the military headquarters to-day. The savages appeared satisfied with the promises made, and agreed to return to their hunting-grounds, in the vicinity of Steel's mountain, Molhur river, and its tributaries, and establish their headquarters near Castle Rock mountain, where they would be found when the Government desired to communicate with them. They promised to allow none of their people to interfere with settlers, miners, or travellers, and if molested by bad men, would immediately notify the military, who will furnish them protection, and property stolen by them is to be returned.

General Crook says that, while he has no doubt that the depredations will still be continued by roving bands, some degree of peace may now be expected. Weehawpies is chief of the tribe, and his influence extends over a vast tract of country. Some of his bands are near Fort Hall, in South Idaho, and others near the northern boundaries of the Territory. Efforts will be made to get them together.

FROM CHICAGO.

Political Movements—The Late Saengerfest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 25.—General Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, made his first speech of the campaign at Marion, Williamson county, on last Wednesday.

Senator Doolittle, in response to an invitation of the Democracy of this city, promises to deliver a speech here soon after the adjournment of Congress.

The receipts of the late Saengerfest were $27,442.

General Carl Shurz has arrived in this city, and will remain a few days. About the 1st of August he will commence speaking in Indiana. His appointments in that State cover about three weeks. He will then go to Pennsylvania, and afterwards return to Missouri for the last month of the campaign.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Gang of Express Robbers in Custody.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—William and Simon Brothers, the reputed leaders of a gang of desperadoes who have been robbing express trains, are in the New Albany jail for safe keeping. They had a preliminary examination at Lexington, Scott county, on the charge of robbing the Adams Express, at Mansfield, on the Jeffersonville road, a short time ago. The proof was so strong against them that each was held to bail in the sum of 63,000 dollars, and were sent to New Albany for safe keeping. The people of that town are very much exercised this morning for the safety of their visitors, very much fearing a visit from the Seymour Vigilance Committee, or that the fair fame of the city may be damaged by mob violence, or a tragedy similar to that so recently enacted near Seymour.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Suicide of a Government Official—An Absconding Libellant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Colonel G. F. Switzler, a member of Congress, returned to-day from Washington, on his way home to take the evidence concerning his loyalty, under the resolution of Congress. He will be the Democratic candidate again.

Edward Morgan, United States local Inspector, committed suicide this morning. A few moments before he died he said he would take breakfast in ——. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

Captain Frank Martin, who sued the *Democrat and Times*, of this city, for $20 000, for libel, has absconded, leaving many creditors behind.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 25—A. M.—On account of the review of troops on Wimbledon Common, today is observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange is closed.

FRANKFORT, July 25—A. M.—United States bonds steady at 76¾@76¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—A. M.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Lard is quiet at 63s. 3d. Cheese quiet and steady at 57s.

LONDON, July 25—A. M.—Naval Stores are unchanged. Sperm oil £95; whale oil £36.

Democratic Ratification at Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The Democrats of our city had their ratification meeting over the nomination of Seymour and Blair for President and Vice-President last evening. By 8 o'clock in the evening, despite the inadequate notice given, there was assembled a crowd of at least 4000 persons. As preliminary to the speaking, there was the usual burning of red and blue lights, shooting off of rockets, and music by the cornet band. The meeting was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton and Hon. George E. Pugh.

Conflagration in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25.—The roof of the Lowell Machine Shop, 300 feet long, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. There was no loss of life.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) called up the bill granting lands and the right of way over the public lands to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

After an hour's discussion the bill was laid aside informally.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to purchase for the use of each Senator one copy of the latest edition of Lanman's Dictionary of Congress and the General Government, and one each for the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Postmaster of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Buckalew also presented a memorial on the subject of the ventilation of the Capitol, which was laid over till next session.

Mr. Thayer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably a bill relative to the Nevada Indians; also a bill to transfer from the Treasury Department to the Interior Department the control of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Wilson offered a concurrent resolution, to suspend the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules, relative to the order of business. Adopted.

The consideration of the bill relative to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, was resumed, and after some debate the Pacific Railroad Committee's amendments were agreed to and the bill passed, yeas 32, nays 7.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House met at half-past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Getz (Pa.) offered a resolution directing that the fees and fines imposed on members at the present session for being absent without leave be remitted. Adopted.

Mr. Hill (N. J.) introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish cannon for the soldiers' monument, at Patterson, N. J. Passed.

The bill which was before the House at the close of yesterday requiring public lands to be sold only to actual settlers was taken up and passed.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked unanimous consent to report a bill to extend the revenue laws over Alaska.

Mr. Pomeroy (N. Y.) objected, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked Mr. Pomeroy to withdraw his objection, representing that this was a bill of great public importance and that his anxiety about its passage now was on account of time.

Mr. Pomeroy insisted on his objection, saying that he had no objection to the bill itself, but that he wanted business to be taken up and disposed of in its regular order, and for that purpose he was willing to remain in session all night.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) declared that he, too, would require the regular order, and would insist that business should not be done without a quorum.

The House went to the business on the Speaker's table, and the first vote revealed the absence of a quorum only 46 members being present.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered to compromise with Mr. Pomeroy by not calling for a division, if after the business on the Speaker's table was disposed of, he would be allowed to report the bill to extend the revenue laws over Alaska.

Mr. Pomeroy declined the offer of compromise and Mr. O'Neill encouraged him in doing so and declared that the position taken by Mr. Washburne was sheer obstinacy and that upon him must rest the responsibility of defeating legislation. (Calls to order.)

A roll of the House being ordered 114 members answered to their names five more than a quorum.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.), from the Select Committee on the Paymaster General's Department, made a special report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker presented the action of the Georgia Legislature on ratifying the Constitutional amendment. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed there of as follows:—

Senate bill supplementary to the National Currency act of 1864. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Senate bill supplementary to the act allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Amended and passed.

Senate bill to extend the patent of Jonathan O. Turner, of Connecticut, for improvement in an alarm clock. Passed.

Flood in the Lehigh Valley.

ALLENTOWN, July 25.—The Lehigh and Jordan rivers rose suddenly at 2 A. M., and soon the water rose eight feet above low water mark. Much damage has been done to property. Two bridges have been carried away, and one man drowned by running over a dam in a small boat. Several loaded canal boats have been carried below.

DISASTER.

The Catastrophe in San Francisco Bay—Number of Lives Lost by the Falling of a Steamboat "Draw."

From the San Francisco Alta, July 6.

On Saturday afternoon a frightful disaster took place at the terminus of the Oakland Railroad, at the extreme outer end of the wharf, which has recently been considerably extended towards deep water. The half-past 4 o'clock train, coming towards San Francisco, had reached the end of the wharf, and the heavy drawbridge, or suspended gang-plank, commonly known as "the apron," had been let down from the wharf to the lower deck of the steamer El Capitan, when a perfect rush to get on board occurred, the train having been densely crowded and everybody in haste to get back to San Francisco. Suddenly, as the crowd on "the apron" was the densest, quite a number of passengers having already got on board, there came a crash, and those who had reached the deck on looking back were horror-struck to see the draw hanging at a right angle with the wharf, and the water filled with men, women, and children, struggling for life, while the women on board the steamer and on the wharf who had children and other relatives in mortal peril, rent the air with their shrieks of terror. The scene was appalling beyond description, and the excitement on all sides was almost inconceivable. There were among the passengers by the train a large deputation of the Garibaldi Guard, composed of Italians, who had been to Oakland to participate in the celebration, and a number of these brave fellows, without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the water, and, swimming among the struggling mass, saved many from immediate death by lashing them to the piles with pieces of rope, where they remained until rescued by boats, or were drawn up by ropes to the wharf.

A boat from the steamer, in charge of the steward and another man, was lowered, but was immediately stove and filled with water. They, however, rescued two ladies and several men, who were obliged to climb on the paddles of the wheel, from which they were taken on deck, as the boat was in a sinking condition. Life preservers, planks, etc., were thrown over by parties on the boat and those on the wharf, and some were saved in this manner. One little boy, while in the water, being luckily able to swim, caught hold of a little girl and kept her afloat until he was seized by a man who reached down his hand to draw them up. At this instant a man in the water caught the boy by the leg, and said, "Don't be scared, sonny—don't struggle—you hold on to that man's hand and we can all be saved," and all three remained thus together until finally rescued. C. S. Davis, a boy attending the Oakland College, had just stepped on the plank as it fell. He succeeded in saving two women, and was ultimately rescued by means of a rope thrown to him from the wharf. He was seized twice by a drowning man, who threw him under each time. When the water had been cleared, and no more were left to be rescued, the boat left the wharf and returned to the city. None of the bodies of the drowned had then been recovered, and in the confusion and uncertainty, no one knew how many or who were drowned or missing.

Yesterday morning the Italian fishermen, to whom unbounded credit is due, went to work with energy to recover the bodies of the victims. Two men in the employ of the railroad and ferry company, with a boat, also aided in the search. The Italians during the day recovered eight bodies, and the others two more, making ten in all. At 10 o'clock a cannon was brought down to the wharf and fired, which aided in the recovery of the bodies. The platform, apron, or drawbridge, which fell, is 12 by 24 feet in size, and fastened to the wharf by heavy iron hinges at one side, and the outer edge is supported by chains which pass over pully wheels with heavy weights to balance it. The platform is raised and lowered by a windlass, and to prevent it falling too low ratchet wheels are used to hold the apron in the place to which it has been brought by the windlass.

The immediate cause of the accident was undoubtedly the breaking of a tooth of the left-hand ratchet; this threw the whole weight on the chain on the other side, and the strain was so great that it broke the iron staple which fastened the chain to the weight; the ratchet was thrown completely out of gear, and did not catch at the second tooth, thereby letting the chain out in full, and, throwing the whole weight on the second chain, broke the band which fastened it to the platform, and let it fall bodily between the wharf and the boat. There may be a doubt as to whether this draw, or apron, is of the style best adapted to protecting the lives of passengers, but the accident seems to have been the result of no unnecessary carelessness, or from the lack of any precaution against danger which could be foreseen by the employes of the Company.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

No Backing Down.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Southern Democrats will tolerate no attempt to explain away the meaning of the Seymour and Blair ticket. Mr. Buckalew's declaration in the Senate, that he "does not coincide with General Blair as to the necessity of overthrowing the Reconstruction laws," and Mr. Davis' belief, expressed in the same body, that "there will be no attempt to set up any other governments in the South than those organized," are made the texts of very stern lectures on the criminality of receding from the obvious intent of the party policy. The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of "the courage required by the canvass," assails the apologetic tone in which the leading organs of the party, and its prominent members in Congress, discuss the issues raised by the New York Convention. "Already," says the *Examiner*, "we are not without indications that some of the recognized leaders of the party are terrified at the sound of their own bugle-blast." Referring more particularly to speeches in the Senate, it remarks:—

"If this is the mode in which the platform is to be vindicated and defended, it would be better to hold another Convention, and call it in. Better strike a flag than defend it in such fashion. And if this is the kind of battle which the Democratic champions are to lead, they might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already. The South, at least, mean something when they protest against negro-supremacy reconstruction as intolerable, and as eternal war and not peace."

The Southern wing of the party is in earnest, no doubt. Blair knew how to "fire the Southern heart," and he fired it; and the nomination was his reward. The Convention may not have intended all that its action signifies. It sacrificed something to buncombe and the wishes of the Southern delegates, and in the effort went further than any party can go without insuring defeat. The wily leaders are now trying to modify and moderate the import of the language employed, and to throw off the responsibility which the adoption of extreme views involves.

Against this cowardice and bad faith, the class represented by the Richmond *Examiner* indignantly protest. They bargained for a policy of revolution, and will not be put off with vague promises signifying nothing. They helped to nominate Seymour and Blair on a platform pledging the party to a forcible overthrow of the new Governments, and they will be content with nothing less.

In truth the enemies of reconstruction at the South helped to nominate the New York ticket, and propose to help to elect it, on the ground that it indicates an aggressive course. They have reunited their fortunes with those of the Democracy because the latter has issued a declaration of war against the work of Congress in all its parts. They demand the unconditional restoration of the Governments which Congress abolished, and the revival of the white supremacy which Congress abrogated.

Mr. Buckalew's remark explains how the Northern leaders propose to escape from the dilemma. Their plan is to fasten upon Blair exclusive responsibility for the opinions and purposes which convict the party as an organization hostile to law and order. But the trick will be unsuccessful. The Blair letter is an infamous and incendiary document, but it is not more so than the platform itself. The platform assails the Reconstruction acts "as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and General Blair does no more. He merely pushes the avowal to its logical result, and insists that the duty of a Democratic President will be to pull down what the party, in convention assembled, condemns as "revolutionary and void." The odium which is heaped upon Blair, therefore, attaches to the Convention, and now also to President Johnson, who preaches the same anarchical doctrine.

The impatience of the fire-eaters when Northern Democrats endeavor to divest the party policy of its revolutionary attributes, is not surprising. Neither wing occupies a pleasant position. The Northern managers are aware that no party can commit itself to a course involving civil war without incurring overwhelming defeat. The Southern leaders, again, know that unless the extreme view be adhered to without flinching, "they might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already." So the Richmond journalist says, and he ought to know.

The Great Issue of the Canvass—General Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Sun*, with the success which commonly attends unasked advice, is fond of giving the Democratic party the benefit of its counsel, while reserving for the radicals its equally unfruitful good wishes. Advising the Democratic party is a perfectly innocent amusement, and we hope the *Sun* will never be worse employed, even though it constantly experiences the fate of Tam O'Shanter's faithful wife Kate:—

"It gars me greet,
To think how mony counsels sweet,
How mony lengthened, sage advices
The husband from the wife despises."

We fear the *Sun* is getting discouraged and is about to give over its voluble good offices; and in the hope of averting such a calamity to the Democratic party, we take this occasion to explain why its tender solicitude for the success of the party has not, as yet, been better appreciated. In an article on General Blair's letter of acceptance, the *Sun* makes these remarks:—

General Blair is both right and wrong. He is right in announcing that "the issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted," and that they are those to which he gives prominence in his letter. But we take the liberty of assuring him that the Democracy commit a fatal blunder in fighting their battle on this ground. It is the very mode of carrying out the conquest which most gratifies the Republicans. They desire that the principles involved should be as nearly identical as possible with those that entered into the last Presidential campaign, when Mr. Lincoln carried every State except two. Proposals to overthrow the new Governments in the reconstructed States; to strip the freedmen of the ballot they now hold, to proclaim this to be exclusively a white man's Government, accompanied by vehement denunciations of General Grant as a candidate who "has announced his willingness" to maintain a usurpation over eight millions of white people at the South, "fixed to the earth by *his* bayonets," and as a "mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people, to compel them to support him for the Presidency"—we say, this is presenting the issues of the campaign precisely in the shape in which the Republicans desire to meet them; for it is exactly here that they feel strong, while on some of the financial problems raised by Pendleton, and which Blair wholly ignores, they are weak, especially in the great States of the Northwest.

We have often announced that the road for success to the Democratic party lay in the direction of ignoring those embarrassing topics relating to reconstruction.

The sum of these strictures is, that the course of the Democratic party is honest and straightforward, but inexpedient. The Democratic party, judging from a different standpoint, thinks that nothing is so politic or so respectable as sincerity and manliness. The reconstruction question being in truth, as the *Sun* concedes it to be, the capital issue of the canvass, the Democratic party, without any dodging or any disguises, comes before the country and places its opposition to it boldly in the foreground. The party does not propose to ignore the other issues, for some of them are of great importance; but it believes that the Presidential election will turn mainly on the people's approval or reprobation of the reconstruction policy of Congress. Old Thad. Stevens is the only man we have yet heard of who stands ready to subordinate the reconstruction question to the bond question. There are many Republicans who agree with Senator Morton that the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks; but they do not on that account intend to vote for the Democratic candidates. To convert people to the greenback theory does not necessarily bring them into the Democratic party. On the other hand, there are many Democrats who hold that the five-twenty bonds are payable in gold, but not a man of them can be persuaded to vote the Republican ticket. Conversions to the gold theory will not therefore swell the ranks of the Republicans any more than conversions to the greenback theory will swell the ranks of the Democrats. Neither party is going to expend its chief efforts in preaching a doctrine which may gain converts without winning votes.

The great body of the people are willing and anxious to have the public burdens lightened, except where their sense of economy is overborne by their political fanaticism. Of practicable curtailments of expenditure the greatest is the reduction of the army and navy and the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau—the reduction, that is to say, of the expenses which are incurred for maintaining the supremacy of the negro race in the Southern States. Even the question of economy thus resolves itself into the question of Reconstruction, large retrenchments of the public expenses being impossible so long as the negro policy is upheld.

We suppose the *Sun* means to be candid, but an unconscious bias carries it wide of the mark when it represents this issue of Reconstruction as substantially identical with the questions on which the Presidential election turned in 1864. Diverse views on the proper mode of restoring the Union had been put forth within the year preceding that election, but none of them had the slightest influence on the canvass. The Republican candidate for Vice-President was taken from an unrestored rebel State. President Lincoln had caused new State governments to be set up in Louisiana and Arkansas, and had refused to sign a reconstruction bill passed by Congress, although the bill was free from negro suffrage and the other extreme provisions of the present legislation. It was his opinion that Congress had no business to intermeddle with the subject, its sphere of action being confined to the simple admission or rejection of members presenting themselves from those States. The fact that Mr. Lincoln's views on this subject were no impediment to his election, is evidence that reconstruction was not an issue in that campaign. That in his opinion nothing on that subject was decided by the election, is proved by the last public speech he ever made—the speech delivered from the balcony of the Presidential mansion on the evening of the illumination to celebrate the surrender of General Lee. That whole speech—a long one for such an occasion—was taken up with a defense of his reconstruction of Louisiana on his own responsibility. "Concede," said he, "that the new Government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it." The same reasoning would apply with greater force to the State governments organized under the auspices of President Johnson—governments formed in pursuance of Mr. Lincoln's well known policy, as was testified last year by General Grant and Secretary Stanton before a committee of Congress. We think we have made it clear enough that neither Mr. Lincoln nor anybody else supposed that anything was decided on the reconstruction question by the last Presidential election. The issue was not even presented; how then could it have been decided?

The truth is, that the present reconstruction policy of Congress has never been passed upon by the people at all. At the time of the last Congressional elections it had not been devised, and the people have had no opportunity to give a verdict upon it since. To be sure, there were State elections last year, and the powerful and sudden reaction against the Republican party in all the greater States where elections were held, evinced anything but a disposition to acquiesce in the new policy which the people had not yet had time to maturely consider. The people of the whole country will have their first opportunity to render their judgment on this tremendous innovation in the coming contest for the Presidency. It is absurd, it is contrary to the genius of our institutions, it is subversive of the fundamental principle of republican government, to consider any important policy as settled before the majority of the people have given it their sanction. Congress, even if Congress were not a fragmentary rump, has no power to bind the people against their own consent in a thing of such consequence. The genius of republican government forbids great changes without the sanction of a majority; and the genius of our Constitution requires that changes which are great and meant to be irreversible shall be approved not merely by a majority, but by three-fourths of the whole people. It is preposterous to regard a policy as settled and sacred, which the people have never yet approved, nor even had an opportunity to vote upon.

To the Considerate.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If there were no parties and no political divisions among our countrymen, and we were about to choose a President and Vice-President—the rival candidates being, as now, Ulysses S. Grant against Horatio Seymour for President, and Schuyler Colfax against Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President—can there be a rational doubt that Grant and Colfax would receive at least two-thirds of the votes? What States could with reason be counted on to vote against them? Who can name seven?

Now there are parties and political divisions; and these sway the votes of many people; but not of all. There are very many thousands who will vote with primary reference to the candidates—for that ticket which, on the whole, they deem composed of the fitter and more deserving men. Who doubts that these will tell heavily for Grant and Colfax?

Again:—

Let us suppose the election were over, and Grant and Colfax duly elected beyond cavil. Is there living on this round earth one man who believes, or fears, or suspects, that there would be revolutionary violence or serious commotion in the land within the four years ensuing? Do not all men know that the people of the late Rebel States would all understand that they must obey the laws and eschew all manner of tumult and violence? Would not white and black live in peace and harmony throughout those four years? Would not those who are to-day hurrahing for Seymour and exulting over Frank Blair's Brodhead letter at once comprehend that they must behave themselves henceforth, at least so long as General Grant had his hand on the helm? Do you not know that they would hasten forthwith to Washington to say, "General Grant, there has been misapprehension and alienation between us, but we want to do the right thing and avoid trouble; what do you require of us?" Do you not know that General Grant would use all his influence to soothe, to reconcile, to heal? Who believes that there would be any disfranchised class, or any need of disfranchisement, two years after General Grant's inauguration? Most certainly, the blacks would be protected in the rights which the policy of Congress has secured them; but who can object to that? Who fears that, when all are enfranchised, the eight millions of whites in the South, constantly re-enforced by immigration, have anything to fear from the four millions of blacks?

Now, look at the other side:—

Suppose Seymour and Blair elected, what is to be done with the existing Governments of the reconstructed States, and the rights secured thereby? By what legal, peaceful process are they to be subverted? Who does not know that attempts to re-enslave, wholly or partially, emancipated races, have always resulted in fearful devastation and massacre? Thus was San Domingo whelmed in blood and ashes; thus it has been and must be to the end of time. If the States lately in revolt were cut off from the Union and left to themselves to-morrow, the inevitable attempt of the late Rebels to establish what they call "a White Man's Government" would surely incite a new and terrible war? What could prevent it?

"Let us have peace." The work of reconstruction is nearly complete. It has already been protracted beyond reason by factious, frenzied resistance. It is high time that all rights were secured, all fears dispelled, all parties disarmed. The country cannot afford to revive all the feuds and perils of the last four years. We need assurance that we are near the end of our troubles, not about to renew them. There is no public security, there is scarcely any property, other than arms and munitions, that will not be worth more from the glad moment wherein the telegraph announces the certain election of Grant and Colfax.

Probabilities.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tries its hand at figuring out a safe majority for Seymour and Blair. Here is its list of States that it considers "probably safe" to count on:—

Connecticut	6	California	5
New York	33	Oregon	3
New Jersey	7	*Nevada*	3
Delaware	3	Pennsylvania	26
Maryland	7	*Ohio*	21
Kentucky	11	Louisiana	13
Missouri	11	*Illinois*	16
Total			165.

The *Enquirer* adds explanations, whereof these are specimens:—

"We carried Nevada at the last election, Indiana and Illinois are old Democratic States, which the war caused to swerve from their moorings."

—"The War," which caused Indiana and Illinois to "swerve from their moorings," was that waged by the Democratic party, through its leaders and representatives, on the rights of free labor in the Territories. They so "swerved" in 1854; and they went heavily for Lincoln in 1860. What "War" do you refer to?

—We can't help asking the *Enquirer's* attention to a little circumstance which it seems to have overlooked. A gentleman well known to us, after looking on at the late Democratic National Convention, left $10,000 at the St. Nicholas Hotel to bet on Grant and Colfax, as we mentioned ten days ago. And George Wilkes, in his *Spirit*, remarked that *he* had $5000 or over to bet on the same side. We haven't yet heard of any one going after either of those amounts. If this implies that the Democratic blacklegs have all repented, burnt their sweat-cloths, and joined the church, we are heartily glad of it, and faintly hope that their change of heart is permanent. We are afraid, however, that it wouldn't stand the strain of a decided Democratic victory in the October elections.

Andrew Johnson Again in Danger—Impeachment from a New Quarter.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The newly-admitted radical Representatives in Congress, known as the "carpet-baggers," from the reconstructed States, are, like all new converts and beginners, zealous to prove their professions of loyalty to their new church. They held a meeting the other evening in Washington, at which, after being warmed up by an encouraging speech from General Fremont, they resolved among other things that "in the threatening attitude assumed by President Johnson in his recent message vetoing the bill declaring which of the Southern States are not entitled to vote in the Electoral College," and in his declaration that "Congress has no more power to reject the votes of the Southern States that have not yet been reorganized than to reject the votes of States that have never been in rebellion," shows that he is "still the enemy of law and order and threatens the peace and safety of every Union man in the South, rendering imminent another civil war," and that, therefore, he ought to be at once impeached, and that "the representatives and delegates from the Southern States, in conference assembled," etc., "pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the adjournment of Congress before his conviction and removal from office," and to prevent "a recess even till articles of impeachment are presented and a court of impeachment convened."

This movement is somewhat startling, coming as it does close upon the heels of our assurances from Washington that "Old Thad" had concluded to let his new impeachment articles go to the tomb of the Capulets. But these Southern "carpet-baggers" have new matter to work upon. The President has flatly given it as his opinion that hey are unconstitutional interlopers, and that the State Governments which they represent, set up under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, are bogus, null and void. No wonder, then, that these men should flaunt in his face the penalty of impeachment. Their case, too, is quite as good if not decidedly better than the case made out against said Johnson on Stanton's peremptory removal from office. Nor, if this threatened new impeachment were brought before the Senate, would there be any apparent chance for Johnson's escape with the addition to the High Court of fourteen Southern radical and intensely anti-Johnson Senators. The always ready and universal lobby man, Thurlow Weed, with his Astor House consultations, could do nothing against this formidable reinforcement of "carpet-baggers," and Johnson would have to walk the plank. But we guess that the impeachers of the House of Representatives have had enough of these impeachment trials to last them to the end of Johnson's term of office, and that they will be satisfied in providing the ways and means and in adopting the necessary precautions to hold him in check till after the Presidential elections. Then there is no telling or calculating what may happen. The impeachers now have "the man at the other end of the avenue" completely in their power, but they have other matters now to be looked after nearer home in connection with the coming October and November elections for the next Congress.

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PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR. 4 11 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 7 3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 15 thstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 2½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13 6

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—The following correspondence explains itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1868.

Hon. Charles Gibbons:—

DEAR SIR:—The Convention of the Union Republican party to nominate a candidate for District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia reassembled yesterday, and unanimously nominated you for that position. We were appointed a committee to apprise you of the fact.

Although your name was presented to the Convention without your solicitation, and the nomination made, perhaps against your inclinations, yet we trust that you will sacrifice your personal wishes, and for the best interests of the party consent to accept the nomination which has been thus tendered you.

Very truly yours,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD,
S. S. KELLY,
JACOB R. MASSEY,
JOHN G. BUTLER,
JAMES W. LATTA,
J. T. PRATT,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1868.

To Messrs. Isaac A. Sheppard, S. S. Kelly, Jacob R. Massey, John G. Butler, James W. Latta, J. T. Pratt, Mayer Sulzberger, Committee.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of this date, informing me of the action of the Union Republican Convention, asking my acceptance of the nomination which it has conferred upon me as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the City and County of Philadelphia.

I desire through you to thank the members of the Convention individually for their free and unsolicited gift. I could not have sought it under the circumstances; but it is clearly my duty as a citizen and Republican to accept it. I accept it with the most earnest hope that whatever good and useful results you anticipate from it may be fully realized. If my fellow-citizens shall confirm the choice of this convention, I will try to perform the duties of the office with fidelity to the public interest.

With my thanks to you, gentlemen, for the flattering way in which you have communicated to me your own wishes,

I am respectfully your friend,
CHARLES GIBBONS.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A lad, while walking in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Spruce streets yesterday, trod on some broken glass, which entered the sole of his foot. He was taken into the drug store at the corner, where medical aid was summoned, and everything done to give him relief. The work of extracting the fragments of the glass was attended with much pain and suffering, but it was fortunately all taken out.

BOY DROWNED.—Harry Carter, a son of Mr. C. Carter, of Stockton, was drowned on Thursday afternoon at Federal street wharf, Camden. The deceased was fishing from the hull of the old steamer John Neilson, and fell overboard. He was eleven years of age. The body was recovered in about half an hour.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Fanny Connor, aged 18 years had her hand injured by being caught in the machinery at Meenah's mill.

John Dermont, aged 19 years, had his leg broken by falling from a building at Broad and Chesnut streets.

They were both admitted to the hospital.

DESERVED.—Colonel William B. Kinsey, of this city, has received his commission as Brevet Brigadier-General. He deserved the promotion, for he won it by soldierly bearing and bravery.

COMPLETED.—The work of putting down the Nicholson pavement from Coates street to Parrish is completed, and is open to travel from that point to Columbia avenue.

ACCIDENT.—A girl of ten years, residing at Twentieth and Mount Vernon streets, while playing in the yard yesterday afternoon, fell and broke her arm.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon Goodwin's lap factory, No. 1207 Hamilton street, was slightly injured by fire, caused by the friction of the machinery.

INSPECTION of flour and meal for the week ending July 23, 1868:—Barrels of superfine, 4778; barrels of rye, 88; barrels of consigned, 258; Total, 5124.

IMPROVEMENT.—The proprietors of the Continental Hotel are having Ninth street, from Chesnut to Sansom, paved with the Nicholson pavement.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Company I, Republican Invincibles, will hold a meeting at headquarters this evening at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—A special session of the Grand Lodge was held on last evening, Grand Master Peter B. Long presiding, with all the remaining officers present. Nineteen new members were admitted, and representatives acknowledged from Lodges in the jurisdiction. The committee to whom was referred the application for charters for new Lodges to be instituted reported favorably, and they were accordingly granted. The new Lodges will be located at Union Coal Works, Allegheny county, to be styled Mount Hope Lodge; one at Hortonville, Indiana county, to be styled Hortonville Lodge; one at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county; and one at Daggett's Mills, Tioga county. The attendance of the session was remarkably large, considering the warm state of the weather.

—The building of the Apprentices' Library Company, at Fifth and Arch streets is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, which will be completed in time for an early opening in the fall.

—An excursion to the delightful grounds of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, in aid of the poor and orphans of the Cathedral Parish, will be given on Wednesday, August 5.

—The Fenian Brotherhood will give a grand picnic at Strawberry Mansion, on Thursday next. Philadelphia, Germantown, Norristown, Manayunk, and Frankford will be represented.

BUDDHIST MSS.—Original literary monuments written in the old language called Pali, used by the Buddhists in their sacred books, are exceedingly rare in Europe. The Imperial Library here and the Royal one at Copenhagen are the only establishments possessing a series of MSS. in that tongue. This extreme scarcity is owing to the great reluctance the Buddhist priests evince to intrust their religious writings to Europeans, or to allow them to copy them. Two years ago the Imperial Library succeeded in purchasing a series of MSS. of this kind, and valuable on account not only of the number of volumes, but also of the contents, which are extremely curious.

Nevertheless, the great Buddhist collection called Tripitaka (the Triple Basket) was only represented by a few fragments in this first acquisition. This chasm has now happily been filled up by Mgr. Bigandet, Bishop of Rangoon, who, aware of the value these works must have for Orientalists, has succeeded in obtaining from the Birman monarch, as a present to the Emperor of the French, a complete copy of the whole collection, consisting of twenty-eight volumes. The text is written with a sharp point on palm leaves, in Birman characters; and the binding is not less curious, the sides being of wood painted and gilt. One of the works is the "Kamavacca," written in old Pali characters: here each of the leaves is bordered with figures and ornaments in red on a gold ground. The Emperor has been graciously pleased to send this magnificent present to the Imperial Library.

Congressional Lobbying.

HOW TO ENGINEER A CLAIM THROUGH THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:—

Another widow lady has been pressing her claims before Congress, and has also been successful. Her name is Martha M. Jones, and she is the administratrix of Samuel J. Jones, her husband, who obtained a patent some years ago for an improvement in zinc paint, which patent his widow desires to have extended. She is possessed of indomitable perseverance, is good-looking, intelligent, and highly educated. She stated her own case to the House Committee on Patents, and the bill she was interested in passed the House and went to the Senate. She knew if it was not attended to quickly it would go over to the next session, and perhaps might not be acted upon for a year or two. Consequently, on Wednesday afternoon, she took a position in the marble room, and sending her card to various Senators, succeeded in gaining an interview with each one, for as one would come out to converse with her she would request him to send out another, and in this way she stated her case to all personally. She was a lady of winning ways, and worked upon the susceptibilities of the grave and dignified Senators till she succeeded in gaining all in her favor except Senator Willey of West Virginia, who stoutly opposed the bill. He was alone in his glory, however, for when the vote came to be taken he was the only one opposed, while all the rest were in favor of the bill, which of course passed, and the lady went on her way rejoicing. In the course of the debate Senator Willey "twitted" his fellow Senators for being captivated with the intelligence and vivacity of the lady who had so eloquently pleaded her own case, which little piece of sarcasm caused quite a laugh among "the grave and dignified" legislators, all of whom "acknowledged the corn," and Reverdy Johnson frankly admitted that he felt a great admiration for the lady. The most amusing part of the debate was Senator Willey's effort to prove inconsistency upon the lady in her statements before the Patent Committee, of which Willey is a member. In her written statement she set forth that her beloved husband, Samuel Jones, was deeply distressed in mind one night, and could not sleep. About midnight he jumped up, exclaiming, "I have it! I've got it!" meaning he had solved the problem of his invention. She begged him to come to bed, but he walked the floor all night, and in the morning made a practical test of his invention, which succeeded even beyond his expectations. This was all very pretty, but Senator Willey insisted upon it there was a material discrepancy in the statement, inasmuch as the Samuel Jones aforesaid had applied for and obtained a patent in England for the same invention two years before this affecting incident occurred. It was no use talking, however, against the appeals of a good-looking and interesting widow; so the worthy Senator had all the opposition to himself, and came off "second best."—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Times.*

Horses.

Dr. Holland writes from London to the Springfield *Republican* about horses. He says:

In London there are three general classes of horses to be seen in the streets. The omnibus and cab horses average, in weight, from ten hundred and fifty to eleven hundred pounds. The draft horses are immense creatures—some of them elephantine in proportions. They were originally of Flemish blood, and were so large as to render it necessary to cross the breed with the English horses. The result is a somewhat smaller, but every way a brighter and better horse. What the original Flemish horse could have been, I am at a loss to conjecture, for really, some of the London horses would quite place the Herring safe man's ponies in the shade. The third class is made up of a breed of ponies, or small horses, weighing not more then five hundred to five hundred and fifty pounds.

I have had no opportunity to learn what breed of horses they belong to, but they are too numerous, and too much alike, not to be of distinct blood. They have none of what is known in America as the "pony build," but are simply small horses, neatly made and as nimble as foxes. Now, with all these horses the rule follows that every pound of muscle does just as much work on the road as two pounds do in America. The cab and omnibus horse does twice as much as the same horse does in America. The draft horse does as much at the dray as two ordinary dray horses in America, and the little horses, which are driven mainly in butchers' carts and grocers' carts, will tire a cab horse to follow them with no load at all.

In connection with these statements it should be recorded that the speed of all vehicles in the streets of London, whether the localities be crowded or not, is at least a third faster than it is in corresponding streets in American cities. The ordinary speed of vehicles in London, in which passengers or light loads are transported, is one which is considered not entirely safe in Main street, Springfield, Mass., and one which, in some streets of Boston or New York, would be at once checked by the police. A man who sits in a "Hansom" finds himself driven at an unprecedented pace through crowded thoroughfares, and, Yankee though he may be, he will often wonder whether he is going to bring up at last without a broken neck.

I mention this matter of speed, particularly, because it shows that even more work is done by one horse in London than by two in New York. He not only draws as large a load, but he travels with greater rapidity. The streets of London present such a spectacle of headlong activity as no American city can show, in consequence of the rapid passage of all sorts of vehicles through the streets. I might add to this statement, touching the superior speed of the London horses, a word about the greater weight of the carriages which they are obliged to draw behind them. All carriages are built more heavily in Great Britain than in America. They are built to last, and many of them seem to me to be superfluously heavy.

The point which I wish to impress upon my American reader is simply this: that the English horse, employed in the streets of a city, or on the roads of the country, does twice as much work as the American horse similarly employed in America. This is the patent, undeniable fact. No man can fail to see it who has his eyes about him. How does he do it? Why does he do it? These are most important questions to an American. Is the English horse better than the American? Not at all. Is he overworked? I have seen no evidence that he is. I have seen but one lame horse in London. The simple explanation is that the Englishman has invested in perfect and permanent roads what the American expends in perishable horses that require to be fed. We are using to-day, in the little town of Springfield, just twice as many horses as would be necessary to do its business if the roads all over the town were as good as Main street is from Ferry to Central. We are supporting hundreds of horses to drag loads through holes that ought to be filled, over sand that should be hardened, through mud that ought not to be permitted to exist. We have the misery of bad roads, and are actually or practically called upon to pay a premium for them. It would be demonstrably cheaper to have good roads than poor ones. It is so here. A road well built is easily kept in repair. A mile of good macadam is more easily supported than a poor horse.

—Villemessant is a great advocate of the premium system in forcing newspaper circulation. He once secured 5000 new subscribers to the *Figaro* in a week by offering a dozen oranges to each in a season of great scarcity of that fruit.

—The inventor of the flying machine that runs glibly on a wire in the London Crystal Palace promises to let it loose to soar across the country at the close of the exhibition.

—San Francisco has produced a set of "triplets" who have lived a year, and a grand ball has been given in their and their parents' honor.

—Theresa is singing to crowded houses in Brussels.

—Newport is in a tremor over an approaching grand wedding.

—Wheat looks well in Virginia.

—Buffalo is theatreless.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·49	MOON RISES	11·16
SUN SETS	7·23	HIGH WATER	6·34

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Neptune, Zincke, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Russ. barque Maria, Bomans, Antwerp, Merchant & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Portland, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Buoy on the Brown, saw a lumber laden schooner, bound up; off the Fourteen Foot Bank, brig J. & H. Crowley, from Trinidad; off the Ledge Light, barque Jessie, from Zaza.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br barque Mira, Dix, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simons, 8 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Rollerson, Scott, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, 14 days from Remedios, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, from New York, with salt to captain.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Addie, Drown, 10 days from Portland, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Washington, Fields, 4 days from Wicomico river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, from Boston.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, from New Haven.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, from Sag Harbor.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, from Norfolk.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Caro, Beals, for Philadelphia to load for the Mediterranean, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Barque Andes, Dalling, at Cardenas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Volunteer, Blake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gloucester 23d inst.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.
Brig F. Heath, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Elizabeth, Homan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 22d inst.
Schrs N. Holmes, Northrop, and Hunter, Crane, hence, at Pawtucket 23d inst.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr Charles R. Vickers, Benton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Boston 23d instant.
Schrs Evelyn, Crowley; Oneida; and Lady Ellen, Jones, hence for Boston; Sinaloa, Beal, hence for Portland; W. W. Marcy, Gaby, hence for Portsmouth; J. H. Harris, hence for Boston; Evergreen, hence for Saugus; Henry Croskey, hence for Marblehead; A. Richards, Arey, from Vinalhaven for Delaware Breakwater; and Wm. Wallace, Scull, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, at Boston 23d inst., from Havana.
Schr Undine, Hyanis, hence, at New London 22d instant.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, hence, at Washington, D. C., 23d inst.
Schr Sidney C. Tyler, Weeks, is reported to have sailed from Havana 17th inst. for Delaware Breakwater.
Schrs Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer; Zeyla, Crowell; and R. Souder, Crosby, hence, at Portland 23d inst.
Schr Eleanor T. Rhea, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.
Schrs Mary and Francis, Boyle, and Brave, Bradley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 22d inst.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and A. E. Martin, Buell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.
Schrs Breeze, Bartlett, from New Haven; John P. McDevitt, Miller, and Emily C. Dennison, Allen, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.
Schrs Alice B. Parker; M. E. Simmons, Gandy; E. M. Fox, Case; H. N. Squires, Fisk; T. J. Hill, Chase; H. Allen, Tatem; and M. S. Lewis, Lewis, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board has decided to erect a Lighthouse off the entrance to Black Rock Harbor, Long Island Sound, to indicate to vessels the location of Penfield Reef, one of the most dangerous obstructions to the navigation of the Sound.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [810 mw

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmt South Amboy, N. J.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 92

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 6 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission, 25c. Six tickets, $1; 40 tickets, $5. 7 24 fmwf5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 432 VINE Street.
65

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
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Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
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Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
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On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
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On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	5,017·00
	Cash in Bank .... $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer .... 298·52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·83
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22. INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

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IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
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No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
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GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
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NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.
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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
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Regulated by the Governor.
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Patented June, 1868.
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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
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Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

Seymour's Endorsement of Secession. One of the most significant and important indications of the opinions held by Horatio Seymour is given by a passage in the "Diary, North and South," published by W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who visited this country in 1861. In describing a dinner party at New York in the early part of that year, he says:—

"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States and by degrees the theme spread over the table. * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. *Although secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact.*"

Skillful professors of comparative anatomy are able to judge, from a few bones, the character of any animal, and those familiar with the political history of this country can glean from the foregoing extract a volume of information in regard to the views of the Democratic candidate for President. When we are told that he denied the right of the Government to coerce a rebellious State, that he was one of a party which "could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States," and that he believed that "secession was *a right*, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact," we cannot help perceiving that he was a true disciple of the miserable old school of Northern men with Southern principles, and a supporter of the opinions which tended more than anything else to precipitate the Rebellion, for the Southern traitors would not have commenced their warfare against the Republic if they had not expected their Northern allies to divide, and thus render helpless the people of the loyal States. At one period comparatively little attention was given to the abstract opinions held by public men in regard to the right of secession, but it has been clearly demonstrated that the belief that the Union could be rightfully severed had a mighty influence in recruiting the ranks of the Rebel armies, and in sweeping away the old landmarks of loyalty in the South, and that the doctrines avowed by Mr. Seymour in 1861 are the most dangerous that have ever been held in this country. They have cost more money and more lives than all other heresies combined, and as the men who cherish them belong to a class which prides itself upon consistency, they would not hesitate, notwithstanding the bitter experience of the past, to reaffirm their disorganizing and destructive doctrines if a favorable opportunity was presented at some future period. Henry A. Wise only gave utterance to the general opinion of the Rebel leaders when, in criticizing the Democratic platform, he said "secession is not dead," and in expressing his entire confidence in Seymour he was no doubt aware of Seymour's cordial endorsement of the secession heresy. Of all singular, contradictory, and unwise things nothing could be more inconsistent and dangerous than the election of the Democratic Presidential candidate, in view of the opinions we have quoted. It is not probable that an intelligent people, after fighting and conquering in a long war, costing billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives, mainly to establish the doctrine that the Union is indestructible, will finally close the contest by electing to their highest office a believer in the traitorous dogma that the nation is always at the mercy of its traitorous foes.

What to Read, and How.

The prevailing style of light literature is often very severely criticised as exercising an injurious effect upon the reading community; but it is not so much *what* is read, as *how* it is read that causes the evil. The best book skimmed over hastily and thrown aside like a broken toy, which has furnished pastime for an idle moment, may have a more injurious effect upon the mind than even the silliest trifle perused seriously.

The comparatively few hours that are allotted in any life to severe study are not sufficient for educating the intellect into habits of attention, cultivating the memory and improving the taste, and any employment of leisure which interferes with these acquirements is thus far a hindrance to intellectual improvement. A mathematician would not permit himself to find relaxation in a false and careless calculation; then why should any one who aims at a considerable degree of mental education "gobble" up a book merely because it is a novel.

Many parents are much to blame in permitting the acquirement of indolent and careless habits in this respect. The girl or boy who has been confined all day to unattractive school studies, will crave food for the imagination. It is a natural want, and must be supplied, but as careful a supervision is necessary here as in any other branch of education. Give a child a good wholesome novel, and fortunately such are to be found among the choicest works of the language, and he will not seek in after time for relaxation and enjoyment in a trashy "yellow cover." There need be none of that officious interference which so much detracts from the enjoyment of an innocent pleasure, but an occasional word of criticism, or a question upon style, or the comparative merit of authors, will awaken attention and excite interest without making the child feel any of the irksomeness of a "lesson," while, at the same time, it shows that a book worthy of a place in the parent's memory is worthy of a careful perusal by a child.

A prudent friend was earnestly remonstrating with a mother for permitting a girl of seventeen to devour with ravenous appetite the contents of a public library, and the mother's answer was:—"Oh, it is no matter what she reads, she forgets it as soon as the book is closed." If that were indeed the case, that young girl should be rigorously debarred from all light literature, but it would be far better for her mind to be fallow until riper years bring maturer judgment than to allow her mind to be deteriorated by so destructive a habit. But there is too general a belief that such reading has no effect either for good or bad, as if the habit of mental inattention were not a most serious fault, and one almost impossible to correct.

The reading of all imaginative works is so generally considered as a mere pastime, or the indulgence of an unoccupied moment when mental or physical fatigue prevents their employment, that many people, even of considerable culture, are not ashamed to confess that they have read the last novel at a gallop. For a mature man or woman to avow freely that they have "rushed through" a story to get to the end seems a lamentable confession of weakness, revealing either an unbalanced brain, great mental indolence, or illiterate taste. To the educated reader the style of a book, the method upon which it is constructed, the artistic evolvement of the plot, the mere mechanical portions of the authorship are in themselves such a subject of interest as to exclude the feverish desire for the mere incident of whether the heroine dies of a broken heart or is happily married in the last chapter. The man who sits up all night to unravel the involvements of Wilkie Collins, or the woman who "had to" finish Natalie, will rise from the perusal as if from a dose of opium, and, we fear, unable to explain wherein lies the peculiar charm of either author.

As a general rule the best novels are not of this engrossing character. Those that live as the chosen embodiment of the intellect and imagination of the period in which they were written are not actually sensational. Of course we must allow for the peculiarities of the various epochs, but yet they were not regarded in their own day as narratives of absorbing interest. They are descriptive and natural, exhibiting men and things as they really exist and so accepted by the foremost intellects of the period.

The human mind craves fiction by a natural and healthy instinct, and the greatest intellects of every age have produced it, either in prose or verse. High or low, true or false, every individual seems to demand it. The desire should, therefore, not be treated with contempt, but cultivated to the highest capacity for good. Let good books be well read, carefully perused, without that apologetic haste which seems to be begging pardon for wasting time on "only a novel." This form of fiction has been the chosen medium of the best thinkers, and also of some of the noblest preachers; let it hold, then, its own true and high position. Those that doubt the truth of the assertion ought not to read them. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and if novels are not worth reading carefully they ought not to be read at all.

HENRY A. WISE has always been figurative. Long ago he astounded us by making the Allegheny Mountains tower to the heavens for the express purpose of milking the clouds. That was the height of the sublime; but now he condescends to every-day talk when he accepts the Democratic nomination because "straws show how the wind blows." This is certainly not very complimentary to Seymour, hinting pretty broadly that his form of secessionism can be tolerated by the South because even the way a straw, or a straw-man, tends will show the direction of an expected storm.

Semmes, the pirate, too, can accept the nomination as a hopeful sign of the times, and vow his allegiance to the flag—not the star spangled banner that now floats in the breeze, but the flag as it will be after the Democratic ticket is elected.

Wade Hampton eulogizes White's battalion (Maryland troops) for always being in the front, and advises them that the daring, courage, and devotion with which they then met their invading foe must be turned with equal fidelity to the duties of peace, and the best way that they can perform this work is to vote for Seymour and Blair.

If the badly reconstructed continue to *say more* and *blare* in this fashion about the coming revolution, the people will remember another old adage—forewarned is forearmed.

A SHORT MEMORY.—A leading Democratic journal says that the fact that General Lee *some* years ago surrendered his sword to General Grant, is a very insufficient reason for making Grant a Presidential candidate. The singular indefiniteness of that much used word some, seems to be a good means of preparing the way for passing an act of oblivion over the great events of the last decade. If the war is now treated as an event that occurred some years ago it may presently be forgotten entirely.

QUERY.—If the war was "a failure," as the Democratic party declared in 1864, why are they so anxious to prove that Seymour was in favor of it?

THE TREATY WITH CHINA, recently negotiated by Secretary Seward and Minister Burlingame and his Chinese companions, was ratified by the Senate, at half-past eleven o'clock last night, after being under consideration and discussion for nine hours. This is an event of more than ordinary importance, and we can afford to congratulate ourselves on the fact that, as a nation, we have enjoyed the first privilege of entering into such amicable relations with the Celestial Empire.

SEYMOUR IN 1861.—In 1861 Bull Run Russell, of the London *Times*, dined with Horatio Seymour, in New York, and gave the following account of the conversation:—"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the theme spread over the table. * * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise, but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. Although secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due respect to the original compact."

FIRE-EATING is still a passion to the semi-reconstructed journals of the South. It has taken a fresh start since the Tammany Convention adjourned. The Vicksburg *Herald* is an example. It says:—"Here is the easy solution of all these troubles. We claim that we have these rights secured to us by every law. Then let us execute them, and if they are prevented, let the onus rest upon those who interfere. In other words, we owe it to ourselves to demand our rights and endeavor to exercise them, otherwise they will never be forced upon us. It is the duty of the people of Mississippi to seat themselves square upon their rights at once."

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The States Which Have Ratified and Rejected It.

The table given below shows the action of the different State Legislatures on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In our publication of it yesterday some of the dates were inadvertently transposed. The dates of ratification and rejection were as follows:—

States.	Ratified.	Rejected.
Alabama	July 13 1868	December 7, 1866.*
Arkansas	April 6, 1868	December 17, 1866.*
California	No action taken	
Connecticut	June 30, 1866	
Delaware		February 6, 1867
Florida	June 9, 1868	December 6, 1866.*
Georgia		November 9, 1866.*
Illinois	January 15, 1867	
Indiana	January 29 1867	
Iowa	April 3, 1868	
Kansas	January 18, 1867	
Kentucky		January 8, 1867
Louisiana	July 9, 1868	February 6, 1867*
Maine	January 19, 1867	
Maryland		March 24, 1867
Massachusetts	March 20 1867	
Michigan	February 15, 1867	
Minnesota	February 1, 1867	
Mississippi		January 29, 1866*
Missouri	January 25 1867	
Nebraska	June 15, 1867	
Nevada	January 22, 1867	
New Hampshire	July 7, 1866	
New Jersey	September 11, 1866	February 20, 1868†
New York	January 10, 1867	
North Carolina	July 4, 1868	December 13, 18 6*
Ohio	January 11, 1867	January 19, 1868†
Oregon	September 19 1866	
Pennsylvania	February 13, 1867	
Rhode Island	February 7, 1867	
South Carolina	July 9, 18 8	December 20, 1866*
Tennessee	July 19, 1866	
Texas		October 19, 1866*
Vermont	November 4, 1866	
Virginia		January 9, 1867*
West Virginia	January 16, 1867	
Wisconsin	February 13, 1867	

*The dates marked thus are those at which Andrew Johnson's bogus Legislatures pretended to take part in framing the fundamental law of the land.

†The dates marked thus are those at which the Democratic Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey attempted to withdraw their assent to the amendment, previously given.

Yale College Green.

The New Haven *Journal* says:—

Yale College is going to shut itself up in a cloister, instead of continuing to present that frank, open, cheerful face to the world that has made its grounds so attractive. It intends to destroy those old elm groves around which so many sacred memories cluster, and build up a line of brick and mortar barracks, with their back to the street, to shut in the beauty and refinement of the college from the rude gaze of the outer world. The general idea is to form a quadrangle of buildings around the college square, facing inwards, and bearing a sort of resemblance to the musty and antiquated courts of the English Universities.

The innovation is to be commenced at once, the construction of a brick dormitory, some 150 feet long, in front of South Middle, within a few feet of College street. It is expected that this artificial substitute for the Temple of Elms, which now adorn the College Green will, in the course of time, be supplemented by another dormitory, extended on the same line in the direction of Elm street, separated from the first building by a space of 175 feet, in which it is proposed to erect the Soldiers' Memorial Chapel. After the Elm and Chapel street sides of this beautiful square will be inclosed by other buildings, all the present cheerful and healthy Academic groves in which our citizens take so much pride will be effectually destroyed.

We are not sure but that it would be worth the while of the city to buy out the College entirely, to save such a spoliation of its fairest grounds, and to give in exchange a place for its cloisters on the old Town Farm, in the vicinity of Hamilton Park. Certainly the graduates of Yale would thank any authority that prevented the desecration of the ground so linked with the dearest recollections of their younger days.

THE YALE GRADUATING CLASS.

The class which graduated at Yale College on Wednesday numbered 104 members, of whom the following were from Philadelphia and vicinity:—

Algernon Sidney Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Green Bradford, Wilmington, Del.
Silas Augustus Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J.
George Eastburn, Lahaska, Pa.
William Alexander Linn, Deckertown, N. J.
Samuel Parry, Clinton, N. J.
William Parsons, Lock Haven, Pa.
Thomas Wilson Pierce, West Chester, Pa.

HANCOCK.

He was Not a Candidate for Frank Blair's Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868.—General J. B. Steedman, New York:—My Dear Sir—My relation to the Presidential candidacy was not of my seeking. But when I assumed command of the Fifth Military District, and found it necessary to act upon principles which had long been familiar to my mind, the partiality of friends, without any other effort of mine, brought my name prominently into discussion.

They were generous enough to suppose that with my antecedents and surroundings I might be elected President, and that by an administration conducted rigidly on the principles of the Constitution peace and prosperity could be restored to the country. I did not feel at liberty to refuse to contribute, if I could, to a consummation worthy of the noblest human ambition.

If my countrymen deem it wise to impose on me the grave responsibility of the Presidential office in such a time they should receive in return my best exertions. It is, however, proper to say that I would accept no position intended merely to do me an honor, or in which it would not be in my power to carry out the principles which I have considered essential to the preservation of the Government. You will understand from this that I am not a candidate for Vice-President, and should not consider it my duty to accept a nomination for that office. Very respectfully yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Church open all Summer. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. Union Prayer Meetings Sunday and Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome. Rev. MOSELY H. WILLIAMS, Pastor, will preach his last sermon, before vacation, To-morrow, at 10:30 A. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, TWELFTH Street, above Wallace.—DAVID WALK, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, the year round. Subject To-morrow (Sunday) night, at 8 o'clock, "A Letter to the Editor of the Church Union." Seats free.

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. V. AMBLER will preach Sabbath Morning and Evening. All welcome.

REV. B. L. AGNEW WILL PREACH in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sabbath morning, and in the WEST MINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sabbath evening.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Dr. HENSON, Pastor. Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. No evening service at present.

REV. E. B. LAMB, IN STONE CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject:—The Graves Opened.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Strangers are welcome.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS will preach (D. V.) To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—Union Prayer Meeting This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Bible Study every Thursday Evening. All are cordially invited. 7 25 1t

BAPTIST CHURCH, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.—Preaching by Rev. I. F. STIDHAM Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and special sermon to young men at 8 P. M. on Sabbath, July 26.

PROVIDENCE PERMITTING, SERVICES for Deaf Mutes in CALVARY CHURCH, at 6 o'clock P. M., without fail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH,

5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

5 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4 1868.

7 24 6t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York, or No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,

7 13 12t Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 9 th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.

7 21m4p STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLEMAN.—Sir Bulwer Lytton says in his novel of "Pelham," that no gentleman ever uses coarse perfumes—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite, and entrancing floral extract at present known is Pinaud's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," and hence it is considered *infra dig.* in the fashionable world to use any other. Sold by all druggists. 1t

HALL YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by the returned delegates from the recent International Convention at Detroit.

The public are invited. 7 25 2t

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colds, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

7 25 JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN No. 602 ARCH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

1 2 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1108 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of

2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,

Thereby securing to its Treasury

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Now offers to the Public,

AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE),

One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock

STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2000 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office,

No. 15 South Seventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

By order of the Board,

W. R. PHELPS,

7 22 ws2t4p TREASURER.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 ed5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cushions, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 3m4

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANDRAKMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITCH-MAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to sell by his own name.

We have not any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bile a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WHITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of this goods, satisfactory to every body, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Minera Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages.

7 23 we4w

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths3m CAPE ISLAND.

SEA-BATHING.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.

R. R. THOMPSON,

PROPRIETOR.

Music by Carl Sentz's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS,

NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,

(Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 6p4

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1868.

About an equal amount of vice seems to be perpetrated in very warm as in very cold weather, and perhaps the reason is that extremes meet here as in everything else, and the same proportion of liquor is swallowed in July as in December. At any rate, most of the assaults and batteries, homicides, and murders, that disfigure the annals of New York have their origin in that indiscoverable quality, in malt, and spirituous liquors, which disorders a man's brain and converts him into a temporary demon.

The Bowery is constantly being bloodied and blackened by such outrages as this. It swarms with lager-beer saloons at the back of which men and women, the lowest of their sex, exhibit themselves in songs and dances, and to which admission, in consideration of the quantity of beer drunk, is gratis. These places are perhaps one shade better than the brothel basements of Broadway, where night after night is to be witnessed the remorseless allurement, the worse than death, of boys and young men, fresh to New York, whose fathers and mothers are praying for them at home with all the patient inefficacy of fond and pious hearts.

Among the lowest of these low places is the Atlantic Concert Saloon, a Bowery basement. At this place on Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, two men involved themselves in a quarrel with a youth there named William Kramer, pursued him to the sidewalk, and mauled and beat him to death. The cause of the quarrel was some venial but unconsidered criticism about one of the "pretty" waiter girls present—a delusive institution with which beauty is the very last attribute any one but a greenhorn would think of absorbing a connection. This murder, which is politely termed a homicide, was followed up, on Thursday evening, with the murder of a policeman on First avenue, as early as half-past ten o'clock. The murderer is a wretch named Real, who only a few weeks ago had been arrested for having made a similar attempt, but was set at liberty on giving the necessary bail.

That the Board of Health should exhibit a genteel disregard for sanitary measures has ceased to be an anomaly. Health officers amuse themselves with publishing cards for the prevention and cure of cases of sun-stroke, and the amelioration of the sufferings of horses and other animals exposed to the heat, but pay little attention to the preclusion of causes of public disease. Many of the streets of this city are at present in a filthy condition. The cholera is invited to make itself at home, and lavish inducements are given to every form of epidemic. If the city escapes, it will be in spite of, and not because of, the Board of Health, unless, indeed, that body speedily changes its tactics. It met on Thursday, when it transpired that more than two hundred deaths from diarrhœa alone had occurred since the preceding Saturday noon. Of the two hundred miles of streets in the Metropolitan District many have their gutters choked up with refuse, and their sidewalks strung with garbage boxes. As for the network of lanes and alleys which interlaces many a neighborhood shut in by brown-stone fronts that conceal the rottenness behind, many parts of Five Points are Paradisiacal compared with them. Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, believes that copperas and carbonic acid would make a good disinfectant, and that a quantity sufficient to disinfect the entire city might be obtained at an outlay of little more than three thousand dollars, or about one dollar for every ten gallons of the liquid. The only result of this "health" meeting, however, was the "ordering" that four of the Wards should be disinfected by next Tuesday.

So far from everything being lovely, and the "goose" hanging high, with the tailors, at present, that indispensable class of workers has just been proclaiming its equality with the rest of mankind by demanding an increase of wages to four dollars per day. They met on Thursday evening in one of the smaller halls of this city, and organized and unorganized shops alike sent their delegates. In this age of the world it seems as though hand-work was almost ready to compete with brain-work in the pay which it demands. Many a smart reporter in this city would be glad to get by the labor of his pen what the tailors are demanding for the labor of the needle; and the number of other strikes made with varying success during the spring and early part of summer seems to hint that hand-labor is magnifying its office, and that the hewers of wood and drawers of water aspire to place themselves on a par with the subtler workers of intellect. If these tailors' demands are not acceded to, the strike is to take effect after next Monday. The journeymen bricklayers are also on a strike, but the weekly stipend the strikers receive from the Protective and Benevolent Union, has been cut down from $12 per week to nearly one-half that amount.

"Barbe Bleue" and Adèle Irma are successes here, because they are the only amusement novelties in this city at present. While admitting that Madame Tostee is not so young as she used to be, and that her voice is certainly not of the richest and rarest, it is beyond cavil that four artistes, total strangers to us, even by reputation before, have won such immediate and pronounced success. Consequently the public is looking longingly for her return in the fall. From the moment when, three-quarters of a year ago, she came upon the stage at the French Theatre and announced, a little nervously, perhaps, her love for the military, the large hearted public took her into its capacious bosom—which is as accommodating as Abraham's at the lowest calculation—forgave her her many "severe indispositions," and forebore showing a vestige of ill-humor whenever it pleased her to re-enter on the scene. Apropos of other amusements. Brougham's *Lottery of Life* is to be withdrawn in another week, and Miss Latta is to commence an engagement at Wallack's. Banvard's Opera House is being transfigured into Wood's Museum, which will be opened in the fall with Miss Lydia Thompson, the English burlesque actress, a name familiar to all who regularly read the trans-Atlantic papers. Mary Wells is to be a member of the stock company. She is one of the few actresses who have that exquisite sense of humor which aptly interprets burlesque.

In spite of the occasional homicides, murders, and deadly assaults which figure in the various police courts here, I think New York has been somewhat maligned in this respect. As a rule, peaceable and respectable citizens, who keep themselves to themselves, can go to their homes within or without the metropolitan district, without greater chance of being knocked on the head than the nocturnal pedestrian of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. The parks especially—Union Square, Madison Square, City Hall Park, Washington Parade Ground—are said to be the resort of desperate and ruffianly characters. It has never been my misfortune to find them so, and I have wandered through them on my lonely way home at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. At that hour the circumspect watchman was the only walking animal I met. All around, on the benches, beneath the trees, beside the fountains, and on the grass, lay poor wretches who either had no homes to go to, or preferred the long succession of fresh draughts of air to the seclusion of close bed-rooms. I have repeatedly heard and read of scenes of brutality and indecency transacted in those places, particularly after 12 o'clock. But on my way up or down town, having walked through them repeatedly nearly every hour of the twenty-four, and having witnessed nothing more than a number of the poorer class of people endeavoring to breathe freely, and *without* the aid of beer, I am inclined to believe that such reports are the exaggerations of those who think they can peer further than others beneath the surface of things, and discover a nauseous sediment where there is nothing but harmless slop.

ALI BABA.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The telegraph announces 700 miles of this grand enterprise complete. Two hundred miles more will doubtless be in running order at the close of the year. The whole distance from Omaha, on the Missouri, to Sacramento, at the tidewater of the Pacific, is 1721 miles, of which the Union Pacific Company propose to build about eleven hundred miles to meet the Central Pacific from the West. If they shall meet near the point contemplated, the work of construction can hardly extend through another year. This grand conception, which at first was regarded as a wild fancy from the brain of an architect of air castles, is so near a reality that its full embodiment will excite no marvel.

Who can conceive the amount of business this road is destined to perform? All present estimates rest on present facts. But, if our experience of the past is our light for the future, what does our past history teach? Within the remembrance of those not now old, less was known of the Northwestern States than is now known of all the Territories. Yet these States have been converted from a wilderness to populous communities. But no railroad preceded these civilizations. What will this road not do towards settling these vast regions, which, when settled, must carry all their commerce over this road? Add to this the through trade from east and west—Asia, the Sandwich Islands, and California, and the cities of the United States on and east of the Mississippi—and who shall compute its value?

The need of this road was so great that its local business already pays a handsome profit over all expenses—an amount more than equal to the interest on its bonds; and it is believed that its through traffic with the Pacific coast and Asia will be limited only by the capacity of the line.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A WISE PREFERENCE.—A case has just come to our knowledge of a lady in this city declining to spend a few weeks out of town on the ground of preferring that her husband would appropriate the amount which her trip would cost to the purchase of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, alleging that the latter investment would not only be of more permanent value, but that as a promoter of health the machine far surpassed the springs, the mountains, or the sea, because it preserved the health, and thus rendered remedies unnecessary. This is what we call Spartan heroism, and it really gives us a more exalted idea of the philosophic virtues of the sex. The lady showed her good judgment in a special manner by preferring the Grover & Baker machine She has since called at the warerooms, No. 730 Chestnut street, and made her purchase.

THE DUTY OF LIFE INSURANCE.—We learn that many persons are availing themselves of the new method of Life Insurance as adopted by the Co-operative Company at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

We have referred several times to and given full particulars as to the working of this Company, and have shown that for the small sum of $1·25, paid on thirty days' notice, that the wife or children of the insured would, on his or her death, receive the handsome sum of $1000.

That this mode of Life Insurance will be generally adopted we cannot doubt.

It is clearly the duty of all to become insured.

"ENCKE'S comet is due, and the star-gazers are turning their telescopes to the skies in the hope of discovering the presence of the expected visitor. It is interesting chiefly for performing its revolution within the boundaries of the solar system for the comparatively short period within which its revolution takes place, and for the reason that we know more about it than we do of those vast etherial creations which visit our system and then rush off into space. When the interest in comets equals that which the public have in Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House under the Continental, people will know more about them.

THE WAREROOMS of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company are now at No. 914 Chesnut street. This machine received the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition; since then it has received another improvement, *i. e.*, a "silent feed motion," which makes it the most quiet running machine in use.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mail is arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from 62½ to $5.*
☞ *Linens from $1·50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks,*

MARRIED.

BLUMNER—GALLAGER.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. J. N. Kunkelman Mr. JOHN C. BLUMNER, of Philadelphia to Miss HANNAH B. GALLAGHER, of Westville, N. J.

CARNEY—STRETCH.—July 23, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM E. CARNEY to Miss SALLIE STRETCH, both of this city.

KNOX—BOYD.—On July 20, 1868, by Rev. James Crowe, No. 2215 N. Second street, Mr. ANDREW KNOX and Miss GRACE BOYD, both of this city.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Norwich Conn., on the 24th instant, EDWARD O. ABBOT.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th instant.

AUGE.—On the evening of the 24th inst., SAMUEL HARRIS and JENNIE BELL, infant son and daughter of Samuel T. and Bell J. Auge, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, Cinnamisson lane, above Washington street, on Monday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery. Train leaves Ninth and Green streets, for Manayunk at 1·30 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES CAMPBELL, in the 67th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; also the members of Purity Lodge No. 325, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of Aben Ben Adhem Association, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of South Penn Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1332 N. Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DEVLIN.—At Cabroy, County Donegal, Ireland, on the 9th of July, BERNARD DEVLIN, a citizen of Philadelphia, in the 42d year of his age. (New York city and Brooklyn papers please copy.)

DICKINSON.—On the 24th instant of neuralgia of the heart, JOHN DICKINSON, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Last Miss Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, South Camden, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HALLOWELL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, CRESSON, youngest son of Joshua L. and Sarah C. Hallowell, in the 8th year of his age.

KANE.—On the 23d instant, ROSANNA, daughter of John and Bridget Kane, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LAVENS.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, at Atlantic City, N. J., MAGGIE GREGG, daughter of John and Eliza Lavens, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3400 Haverford street, Mantua, West Philadelphia, on Monday morning, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

McVEIGH.—At Elwyn, near Burlington, N. J., JOHN WHITEMAN, infant son of H. T. and Eliza A. McVeigh, aged about 8 months.

NAGLEE.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, HARRIET, daughter of the late William and Martha Naglee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 Marion street, on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

REBISUHON.—On the 23d instant, MARIE ELIZA, infant daughter of Emile and Fanny H. Rebisuhon, aged 17 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 106 Orthodox street, Frankford. To proceed to Presbyterian Cemetery.

REESEY.—On the 24th instant, JOSEPH E. REESEY, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, rear of No. 1314 Lombard street, on Sunday morning, the 26th instant at 9 o'clock.

WAGNER.—On the 22d instant, JOHN WAGNER, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Beetz, No. 4542 Leiper street below Seller, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 19

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S

SMOKED SALMON

Offered For Sale this Season.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR BAKING Coffee rich and strong For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 15thstuth2m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 869 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL CURES

OF

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

ASTHMA,

GOUT.

Certificates from Thousands, Including the following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL.

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism, in the names of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is purely vegetable pleasant, and uninjurious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 151 N. seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years. I tried Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitat on in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly help ess, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world. SAMUEL COHEN,

No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy; it is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine.

E. A. DAUGHERTY,

No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spendings large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I cand dly say to all suffering, Accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order.

HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians. I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it.

MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER,

No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine. DIONYSIUS TAYLOR,

No. 405 Taylor Street, Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy

Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

The Treatment of Rheumatism.

This peculiar disease has received the special attention of Dr. J. P. Fitler for many years.

Dr. Fitler a Regular Graduate of 1833,

Of University of Pennsylvania, has made the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout a specialty.

Dr. Fitler Consults Free of Charge,

Daily, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and invites all suffering with Rheumatism to call. Office, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

Is sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States, and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF

DR. FITLER,

No. 29 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND,

704 BROADWAY, New York.

Consultations gratis, daily. Orders and communications by mail promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BASQUES, PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs colored border 12½ cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

2 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 19 GIRARD ROW.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1·25.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM

FOR BLACK SILKS.

$4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2·50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT

7 8thstu4p WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

France and the Mexican Bonds.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, July 25.—The Corps Legislatif was engaged for a long time last evening in an exciting debate on the question of the Mexican bonds. M. Rouher, in his speech, denied that the collection of the Jecker bonds had any share in the cause of the Mexican war.

Jules Favre in his reply insisted that that was the main cause, as those creditors were the only ones who had received pay.

M. Rouher replied that the French Government only protected the Jecker bonds in French hands, and that the bonds were paid by Maximilian and that France had presented other payments.

M. Favre demanded the names of those who had received their pay.

The College Base Ball Championship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25—3·30 P. M.—The match game of base ball between Harvard and Yale, played in this city to-day, was won by Harvard—the score standing 25 to 17.

The Flood in the Lehigh Valley.

EASTON, July 25.—Captain Fisher's boat has been lost here, and one man and a woman perished.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Cotton very dull at 31c. Flour very firm, with a good demand. The freshet yesterday injured or destroyed all the mills around this city, and some grades are held a little higher, but the advance will be only temporary. No accurate quotations can be given. Wheat quiet; choice red at $2 20@2 35. Corn quiet; white, $1·23@1·25; yellow, $1 20. Oats, 85@95c. Provisions unchanged

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Phil. and Rea. R.	91½	R. R.	110
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Pacific M. S. Co.	100¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	West. Union Tel.	35
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Gold	143¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	83½	Market dull.	

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Ryan, residing at No. 527 S. Front street, was charged with stealing a horse.

Officer Roberts testified that he arrested the defendant at Herkness' Bazaar with a horse, which had been stolen.

Henry Garsyr testified that the horse belonged to him, and was taken from his pasture on the 17th of June. He had not seen the horse since, till to-day at the Bazaar.

Defendant said the horse was given to him by Thomas Buckman, Newton Township, Montgomery county. Held in $600 bail for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

Mary Stratton, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Robert Stilson testified that defendant purchased goods from house he is connected with. She would buy a crate of bananas, and promise to pay in a few days. In June she purchased between $200 and $300 worth and promised to pay all after the 4th of July. They saw nothing more of her for a long time, and heard she was going to leave the country. On going to her house they learned she had sold all her furniture. They arrested her on her way to Aspinwall.

The firm of Scattergood & Co. testified that she had bought goods of them in the same manner, promising to pay after the 4th of July.

Mr. William H. Powell, No. 232 S. Delaware avenue, testified that she bought $121·25 worth of bananas in June, to be paid for after the 4th of July.

Several others testified to having been dealt with in the same manner.

Officer Williams, of the Reserve Force, arrested the defendant in New York.

Bound over in $200 bail to answer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS

FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR [3 28s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of

PARTICULARLY FINE

OPERA GLASSES,

Including every variety of

Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO,

[6 4 sw

Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,

PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street,

6stuth 24t One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS. WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,

28 tuthstu6m Depot, No. 931 SPRING GARDEN St.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 25 S. NINTH Street,

First door above Chesnut street. 4 9[illegible]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. OLD CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 2m

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

EXTRAVAGANT SAYINGS OF SUNDRY WITS, WITHOUT COMMENT OR EXPLANATION, BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

ACCORDING TO A CLERICAL CONTEMPORARY.

The Reverened Mr. Ram
Has resigned the living of Ham.

Dance for Milkmen.—The Can-Can.

WIDDLES FOR WALLFLOWERS.

Widdle—When is a young lady, who can't sound her "r's," like, by her own showing, a resplendent angel?

Answer—When she tells you she wears a pair of gold wings.

ARRAH, NOW! WHIST!—An enthusiastic whist-player, an Irishman, says that as on Sunday in London he is debarred from his whist, the nearest approach he can make to it is attending the service in *Whist*-minster Abbey.

Design for a Monument over a Teatotaller's Tomb.—An Urn.

A BEAUTIFIED BEING.

(*Old Lady sings*)

Only look at me,
Fair in every feature;
Don't you think you see
A fascinating creature?
Venus, Beauty's Queen,
Looked so lovely never.
Lo now, I have been
Made Beautiful for Ever!

Here are bust and brow,
White as alabaster;
Don't you tell me, now,
That I am cased in plaster.
Here's a cheek, whose rose
Time shall never pluck—Oh
Do not say it glows
With nought but painted stucco!

Oh forbear to chaff,
Saying, Art doth trammel
Features, which a laugh
Would cause to crack enamel.
Freckles o'er this face
Where did Time's hand sprinkle?
Point me out the place,
Or show me any wrinkle.

I have undergone
Renovation thorough,
Loveliness laid on,
Has filled up every furrow.
So, to win my hand,
Now, boys, who'll endeavor?
Take me as I stand,
Made Beautiful for Ever.

BEALES' HAT.—Thank destiny! The Empire has been saved from a crime and shame.

It was announced, to the dismay of millions, in the report of the Liberal meeting at Guildhall, against the Irish Church, that in a fight between Sir W. Rose and Mr. Beales, the hat of the latter had been crushed.

We were stunned and shocked for two days.

But on the third Mr. Beales wrote a letter to the papers, and it contained these "words of sunshine:"—

"It is not true that My Hat was crushed."

That was not all. Anxious completely to allay our feelings, and restore us with the honey of comfort to the balm of bliss, Mr. Beales, as kind as he is great, added.

"It was not even Damaged."

England has sustained many a trial, and not unfrequently has come to grief. But history shall not say of her that she crushed the Hat of Beales!

DISRAELI'S DISPENSATION.

O Dizzy, my darling, when next a libation
You pour with the Taylors, so gladsome and free,
Don't prate, if you love me, about Dispensation,
For that's not a word for yourself or for me.

When a gentleman spouts for his own recreation,
One wouldn't be hard on a firework phrase,
But the canting and *Recordish* word Dispensation—
Is *that* fitting stuff for these cynical days?

If you meant it in fun it's a mere desecration,
If earnest, my boy—but you're not such a fool;
What certain religionists call Dispensation
Is something that never was taught in your school.

You want to set going a Church agitation,
Well, play out your game with each weapon that's fair,
But the humbug that calls lobby votes Dispensation,
Old *Punch*, the great Umpire, 's unable to bear.

Assert, if you like, that a dread tribulation
Will follow the fall of John Manners and you;
But don't call a vote a divine Dispensation,
Because you 're aware that the thing is untrue.

Punch likes your smart books for your keen detestation
Of hypocrite howl that you christened a *Cry*,
But Taper and Tadpole ne'er roared Dispensation
When Protestant votes were the dearest to buy.

I'll end with a hint this unpleasant jobation;
If oft you display such an absence of Nous,
You'll get what the Catholics call Dispensation
From paying the penance of leading a House.

From "Fun."

MEDAL AND MAGDALA.—The authorities of the Horse Guards do not mean to give a ribbon for the Abyssinian Campaign. They fear, should they do so, that it would be christened the "Medal and Muddle" Campaign—the medal typifying the gallantry of our troops; the muddle standing for the usual breakdown of the Commissariat and other departments.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.—A Yankee is going to shoot Niagara in an air-tight india-rubber boat, within which he will be inclosed with twenty minutes' worth of air—so says an American paper; but we know the Yankee press to be so fond of the long bow that this shooting business may be merely a little of usual archery.

HARD HIT.

Don't bother *me* about justice or polity,
Your Ranelagh, Rachel; or Risk Allah Bey—
Away with such frippery, fun, and frivolity,
Let's calmly consider the game of croquet.

Suppose, now, the neatest and nicest lawns, upon
Which you could wish a lady to play—
Next, one of the fairest girls Sol ever dawns upon—
Could you say nay to a game of croquet?

I'm hit! and my passion, I know no control in it,
Unless, in her pity, dear Nellie will stoop,
I declare that my heart it has such a big hole in it,
I'll send her what's left to stick up for a hoop.

NOTES ON NOVELS.—A cynic of our acquaintance declares that there is such a glut of new novels nowadays that it would be as well to sew the sheets together with skipping-rope.

THE LATEST ART EXHIBITION.—There may be seen every day, between five and seven, in the park—a picture of a cab, drawn by a clever horse.

BETTER HAVE BEEN LEFT TO BLOOM UNSEEN.—The Desert Air.—The camels are coming. Oh dear! Oh dear!

INGRATITUDE IS THE DAUGHTER OF PRIDE.

Farmer Chawbacon—"Tell 'ee wot! Canon Girdlestun's a popgun! Our workfolk are *Over*paid! Nine shillun' a week makes 'em saucy. Ye'll hardly b'lieve it, but I'd a sheep die yes'day of inflammation, and I tol' one o' my beggars he might ha' it if a liked—'stead of being thankful for the bit o' mutton, durned if he didn't say as 'twere fitter for th' old sheepdog! Yew'd hardly believe ut—but he *did!*"

WHAT TO "BACK A BILL" WITH.—An accommodating pen-holder.

SEASONABLE EXERCISE FOR VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANIES—Shelling Peas.

ADVICE TO THE STUDENT IN THE ART OF SCULPTURE—Go to *Jerichau!*

AM I RIGHT? OR, HORNI-(OTHER)-MAN?—THE BEST TEA FLOAT.—The first clipper home from China.

A CUT AFTER DINNER.—*Gent.:* "Now then, Mary, how much for my calves-head?"

Mary: "*Your* calves-head! I should be sorry to give much for that!"

DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT?—Reflecting on the immense amount of specie in the cellars of the Bank of England one cannot help thinking that "*stumping* Great Britain" must be about the most profitable branch of oratory going.

From the "Tomahawk."

WOMAN'S WORD BOOK.

FOR THE USE OF OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

Lace.—A needle's epigram; all the more valuable for the beauty of its point.

Lady.—An indefinite word used to define any one of the feminine gender.

Lamb.—Much admired as a husband, with plenty of mint sauce.

Landlady.—A person who is often wrongly called a lady, and has no right to what she lands.

Language.—A torrent from woman's tongue; a current from her eyes.

Laugh.—The bell which announces a pretty set of teeth.

Legacy.—The spice which embalms your memory.

Letters (Love).—The tombstones of the past, with the epitaph, "Here lies—"

Liberty.—What woman feels inclined to take if refused.

Lifeguard.—Two yards or more of household cloth, much sought after by nursery maids.

Lion.—The animal of all others she prefers to tame.

Liqueur.—The feminine of cognac.

Lock (of hair).—A cutting which carries a train of thought back to a past junction.

Lordship.—A ship which few women would refuse to steer to the United States.

Lottery Ticket.—A marriage certificate.

Love.—The deuce of hearts.

Lover.—A servant who is never asked for a character from his last place.

Luggage.—The gage of a woman's philosophy.

Luxury.—A mistress in whose lap one forgets the lapse of time and the slaps of conscience.

From Several Sources.

—An old and weather-worn trapper was recently seen sauntering along the main street of one of our Western villages. Pausing in front of a meeting-house for a moment, he went in and took his seat among the congregation. The preacher was discoursing on the text of "the sheep and the wolves," and had evidently been drawing a contrast between the two subjects. Says he:—"We who assemble here from week to week and do our duty and perform our part are the sheep; now who are the wolves?" A pause, and our friend the trapper rose to his feet:—"Wa'al, stranger, rather than see the play stopped I will be the wolves!" The preacher was vanquished.

—"How much to insert this death?" asked a person at a newspaper-office.

"One dollar."

"Why, I paid but fifty cents the last time I inserted one."

"That was a common death," said the publisher, "but this is 'sincerely regretted.'"

"I'll tell you what," said the applicant, "your executors will not be put to that expense."

—In a certain family a pair of twins made their appearance, and were shown to their little sister o four years. It happened that whenever a rather prolific cat of the house had kittens the prettiest were saved and the rest drowned. When the twins were shown the child by their happy father, she looked at them earnestly, and at length, putting her little finger tip on the cheek of one of them, looked up, and said, with all the seriousness possible, "Papa, I think we'll save this one."

—Two French actresses recently engaged in a violent altercation, in the course of which the question of age was broached. The younger was just getting the better of her adversary when she suddenly paused, and pathetically exclaimed:—"Oh, *Ciel! Ciel!* what have I done? Abused her—called her such names! I never knew who was my mother, and she might be!"

A CANDID BANKRUPT.—At a recent examination of a bankrupt, it was observed that he kept a great number of banking accounts. "I see," said the learned judge, "that you have had six or seven bankers; what could you want so many for?" "To overdraw them, to be sure," was the frank and candid reply.

—Lord Dundreary has given his opinion in regard to that much vexed question—marriage with a deceased wife's sister:—"I think," he says, "marriage with a detheathed wife's thithter is very proper and economical, because when a fellah marrieth his detheathed wife's thithter he—he hath only one mother-in-law."

—"I'm afraid you don't like babies when they cry," said a matron to a gentleman, as she tried to soothe the darling in her arms. "Oh yes," said he, "I like them best when they cry, because I've always observed that then they are invariably carried out of the room."

—A New Reading of Keats (Dedicated to the Young Ladies of the Present Age).—A thing of beauty is a toy for ever.

—In a bookseller's catalogue lately appeared the following article: "Memoirs of Charles the First—with a *head capitally executed.*"

—A Connecticut editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-by with a shot-gun."

—Lord Brougham's longevity is now attributed to his having been preserved in Cannes.

—A lock of hair from a young woman's head is often a key to a young man's heart.

—The wicked-est man in New York must be a tallow-chandler.

—The-odorus ought to have a fragrant memory.

Shift-ing the "responsibility"—dressing the baby.

—There is a man in Cincinnati 400 years old, who loaned Shakespeare five dollars which he never got back, presented a bosom-pin to Columbus just before his first voyage to America, and was on intimate terms with Queen Elizabeth, whom he calls "Lib." He is in the insane asylum.

CABARET BALLS IN PARIS.

Description of Curious Scenes.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, describing "Night Rambles in Paris," says:—

"The 'Cite Tournier,' as it is magniloquently styled, occupies a long, narrow strip of ground in the Rue de Baudricourt, and consists of a row of seventeen huts, each comprising a single apartment, with a small square patch of earth in front of it. These are M. Tournier's chateaux and parks, as he calls them. At the *cite* gates are three or four chiffonniers, male and female, all with lighted pipes in their mouths, lanterns and hooks in their hands, and their baskets, which they jocosely style 'cabriolets' or 'cachemires d'osier, according as the bearers of them belong to the masculine or feminine gender, already swung on their backs, about to sally forth on their nightly rounds. These are the early birds of the *cite*, for most of its inhabitants are still snoring on their unclean couches, sleeping off the effects of the day's customary debauch.

* * * "We drove to the Rue National, by far the worst among the principal streets of the quarter. It abounds with low wine shops, and bristles with soldiers and policemen. For the accommodation of the former there is a guard-house, with a sentry always pacing up and down, and several soldiers lounging in front. Making our way with difficulty through a crowd of half-drunken men and women, we enter a low cabaret, called the 'Brasserie Alsacienne,' where we pay five sous each at a small pigeon-hole, and receive tickets good for that amount of drink, and admitting us to the ball-room, a low, dingy apartment in the rear, with an orchestra of five performers, all verging towards intoxication and all in their shirt sleeves. The propriety of raising the orchestra several feet from the ground has obliged the proprietor to make an opening in the low ceiling of the ball-room for the heads of the musicians, which, in consequence, are up on the first floor while their legs rest below. Some twenty or thirty couple are dancing, and as many more are seated at narrow wooden tables, smoking and drinking. The men are nearly all young, and their partners are for the most part girls, who have about them a certain slovenliness not common to French girls even of the very poorest class. On remarking upon this, our guides explain that the company are almost exclusively Alsacians employed in the neighboring sugar factories; and that this particular cabaret, where, as may be supposed, beer is the staple drink, is their favorite haunt. The din is something fearful, and 'rows' are continually occurring in spite of the presence of the customary couple of soldiers posted at places of this description to preserve order.

"One of the police agents pointed out to us a brutal-looking young fellow who had recently undergone six months' imprisonment for biting one of the soldiers on duty here in a savage manner—holding on with his teeth with such tenacity that they were obliged to beat him over the head with their scabbards to force him to relinquish his hold. At the same moment a dispute arose between a couple of men, who after expending all the expletives they were acquainted with, fell to blows, then drew their knives, and thereupon were immediately ejected into the street by the guard. They were quickly followed by several of their partizans, and ere long the melee became general. In another instant blood would have been drawn, but a couple of sergents-de-ville made their appearance. Instantly voices are subdued and knives concealed, for every man among the crowd knows that in a couple of minutes, it necessary, a picket of soldiers would be on the spot to march them all off to the neighboring guard-house, where the punishment would be something severer than a fine of five shillings. The imperial government represses with a strong hand anything in the shape of a street disturbance.

"Nearly opposite the Alsacian sugar bakers' ball is the ball-room of the Auvergnats or porters d'eau—the water-carriers of Paris. The entrance to the ball-room is through a low, dirty, wine-shop, with a counter at one side, and a kitchen railed off at the other, where red herrings and other dainties are temptingly displayed, and against the walls of which a number of rabbit-skins are hanging, first, as a sort of guaranty of the nature of the viands vended at the establishment; and secondly, in the hope of inducing some speculative customer to make a bid for them. The landlord is engaged in serving out drams as fast as he can for the company in the ball-room, which is of the very worst description. The men are *en blouse sale*, or grimy shirt sleeves, while such of the women as do not wear white caps have their heads bound up with spotted red or yellow handkerchiefs. Perched up in a little railed pulpit, with a couple of dingy toy tricolor flags waving over his head, is a stout red-faced musician pumping with more than Gaelic energy at a bagpipe, and giving time to the dance with his heavy wooden sabots. The dancers dance with diabolic fury, but still with elephantine movements, raising their feet as though they were shod with lead. This was not merely the case with the Auvergnats, who danced in sabots, which, of course, have neither the lightness, the flexibility, nor the noiselessness of the dancing pump, but was common to the entire company, male and female alike. Pinned up against the wall of the ball-room I noticed a copy of the Auvergnat newspaper, a small sheet started by three or four Parisian journalists, natives of Auvergne, no doubt, and proud of being thought so, for they sauntered along the Boulevards in hats like those invariably worn by the Paris porters d'eau. These water carriers are not so clean as their constant contact with the purifying element ought to make them. It is commonly understood that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Auvergnats cannot touch even water without a similar result, apparently.

"The origin of the Cite Dore, the most notorious chiffonniers' haunt in all Paris, is somewhat curious. It occupies a long, narrow strip of ground which formed part of the domain of the old chateau of Bellevue, converted many years since into an English brewery, of which a certain admiral of the Red was proprietor. The enterprise failed, everything was sold off, and M. Dore became the owner of the ground, a portion of which he desired either to sell or to let on building leases. One day, to his surprise, a chiffonnier called on him, basket on back and hook in hand, and informed him that he desired to rent a piece of land. On being asked for what purpose, he replied to build a country house for his wife and family. The interview ended in a lease being drawn up for so many square yards of ground at about four and a half pence per yard per annum. M. Dore's chiffonnier was laborious, intelligent, and courageous. At daybreak next day he and his numerous family were at work. They dug out the foundations of the house, and at ten sous the cartload purchased any quantity of materials from the demolitions going forward under the auspices of the prefect of the Seine. With this material they commenced to build; but all their skill and labor could not keep pace with the intense anxiety they felt to occupy the house; so without waiting to construct it after any regular fashion, they put up the outer walls in the best way they could, threw a piece of tarpaulin over the top, covered this with earth, in which they sowed nasturtiums and convolvuli, and so made a flower garden on the roof. Their friends came to visit them; and as chiffonniers like to herd together, and there is much in the force of example, the whole of M. Dore's land was rented, and a cite, such as it is, suddenly appeared there.

"On the side of the Boulevard d'Italie the Cite Dore is bounded by a belt of low cabarets, at which a fiery kind of brandy known as 'camphre,' or when duly seasoned with Cayenne pepper, as 'casse poitrine,' is the staple drink. There are at least twenty of these drinking shops to one baker's. At this hour, however, the guests are far from numerous; as it is the rule of the chiffonnier to work by night, it is by day that he gets drunk. The proprietor of one of the cabarets jocosely notifies in large letters over his doorway that 'entrance is free.' Another exhibits a comical picture of a pig in his window, with an inscription setting forth that 'pork can be had at all hours,' in proof of which 'here is the pig.' The cite can be entered on the side of the boulevard up several dark narrow passages conducting to flights of break-neck steps. 'Voila la Chaussee d'Antin et les boulevards,' exclaimed a chiffonier to us, as with heavily laden basket on his back he made the ascent. We did not think it prudent to follow him, for these passages have an infamous reputation. According to our guides, even the policemen on the neighboring beats are instructed to avoid them."

The Supper of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her entertaining book, "From the Oak to the Olive," thus describes "The Supper of the Pilgrims," as practised in Rome:—

Faster goes these shows than one can describe them. On Good Friday evening we attempted only to see the supper of the female pilgrims at the *Trinita dei Pellegrini*. This, again, I undertook for the neophytes' sake having myself once witnessed the august ceremony. Here, as everywhere at this time, we found a crowd of black dresses, with and without vails, which, on this occasion, are optional. Another mob of women, small but energetic; another rush to see what, under other circumstances, we should hold to be but a sorry sight. The pilgrims are waited upon by an association of ladies, who wear a sort of feminine overall in scarlet cotton, nearly concealing a dress, usually black, of ordinary wear. They are also distinguished by a pictorial badge, representing, I think, the Easter Lamb in some connection. Some of these ladies are of princely family, others of rank merely civic. Princess Massimo, of first-rate pretensions, keeps the inner entrance to the rites, and accords it only to a limited number in turn.

We tumbled down the dividing stairs in the usual indecorous manner, and walk through two rooms, in each of which the pilgrims sit with their feet in tubs of water, the attendant ladies being employed either in scrubbing them clean or in wiping them dry. All were working women from the country, their faces mostly empty of thought and rude with toil. Some of the heads were not without character, and would easily have made, with their folded head-dresses, a *genre* picture. In general, they and their attire were as rough and uninteresting as women and their belongings can be. A number of them carried infants, whose appearance also invited the cleansing ministration, which did not include them. In either room an ecclesiastic recited prayers in Latin, and a pretty young lady at intervals rattled a box, the signal for the participants to make the sign of the cross, which they did in a business-like manner. From this *lavanda* we pass to other rooms, in which the supper tables were in process of preparation. The materials for the meal were divided into portions. To each one was allotted a plate of salad and sardines, one of *bacala*, or fried salt fish, two small loaves of bread, and a little pitcher of wine, together with figs and oranges.

The red-gowned ministrants bestirred themselves in dividing and arranging these portions with much apparent good nature. Many of them wore diamond ear-rings, and one young lady whom we did not see at work was adorned as to the neck with a rich collar of jeweled lockets, an article of the latest fashion. All of these ladies are supposed to be princesses, but several of them talked house gossip in homely Italian. To us the time seemed long, but at length arrived the *minestra* in a huge kettle. This universal Italian dish is a watery soup, containing a paste akin to maccaroni. And now the pilgrims, having had all the washing they could endure, came in to take possession of the goods prepared for them. Those of the same family tried to sit together, but did not always manage to do so. For every babe a double portion is allowed, and the coin (ten cents) received at departure is also doubled.

We had feared lest the pilgrims might have found the presence of numbers a source of embarrassment. But it did not prove so. They attacked their victuals with the most practical and evident enjoyment. The babies were fed with minestra, fish, salad, and wine. Of these one was two weeks old, and its mother had walked four days to get to Rome. Each pilgrim carried either a bottle or a tin canteen, into which the superior waiting woman decanted the wine allowed, that they might carry it home with them. A Latin grace was rehearsed before they fell to. Cardinals and *monsignori* were seen, here and there, talking with friends among the spectators. Observing that pilgrims eat much like other people, we left them still at table, and came away, to find the Prince Massimo, in pink cotton, at the bottom of the staircase, and a stupid Swiss, with ill-managed bayonet, guarding the outer entrance.

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All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,

Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 23

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHING'N (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 22

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G DALE, Agent,

No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.

Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,

12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,

Or THOMAS R SEARLE,

No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres

Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY,

Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,

11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent. 30\|

No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

7 2 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE........$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.

CALVIN TAGGART.

Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M., Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, July 25	5½ A. M	Saturday, July 25,	9 A. M

Sunday July 26, to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 27,	6½ A. M	Monday, July 27,	10½ A. M
Tuesday, " 28,	7 A. M	Tuesday, " 28,	11 A. M
Wed'day, " 29,	8 A. M	Wed'day, " 29,	12 M.
Thursday, " 30,	10 A. M	Thursday, " 30,	2 P. M
Friday, " 31,	10 A M	Friday, " 31,	2 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,

4 28tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD,

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

What One Sin Will Do.

There was but one crack in the lantern, and the wind has found it out and blown out the candle. How great a mischief one unclouded point of charity may cause us! One spark blew up the magazine and shook the whole country for miles around. One leak sank the vessel and drowned all on board. One wound may kill the body—one sin destroy the soul.

It little matters how carefully the rest of the lantern is protected, the one point which is damaged is quite sufficient to admit the wind; and so it little matters how zealous a man may be in a thousand things, if he tolerates one darling sin; Satan will find out the flaw and destroy all his hopes. The strength of a chain is to be measured, not by its strongest, but by its weakest link, for if the weakest snaps, what is the use of the rest? Satan is a very close observer, and knows exactly where our weak points are; we have need of very much watchfulness, and we have great cause to bless our merciful Lord who prayed for us that our faith fail not. Either our pride, our sloth, our ignorance, our anger, or our lust, would prove our ruin unless grace interposed; any one of our senses or faculties might admit the foe, yea, our very virtues and graces might be gates of entrance to our enemies. O, Jesus, if thou hast indeed bought me with thy blood, be pleased to keep me by thy power even unto the end.—*Spurgeon.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BAPTIST.

—The New York Branch of the American Baptist Publication Society was opened on Thursday evening, the 16th, at No. 76 East Ninth street, opposite Stewart's. Nearly all the pastors in the city were present, with their wives, and, together with Sunday School superintendents and teachers, male and female, filled the spacious meeting-room and bookstore. The following preamble and resolutions were heartily adopted:—

Whereas, The American Baptist Publication Society has opened in this city a branch house and in connection with it furnished a beautiful hall as the headquarters of Baptists in New York; therefore

Resolved, That we, pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers, and brethren of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, accept the trust committed to us, and return our thanks to the Board of the Publication Society for the advantages so generously provided, giving new proof of their interest in the general welfare of the denomination.

Resolved, That we recognize in this enterprise a bond of union and fresh incentives to co-operation in the common faith of the Gospel which we profess, and that by our frequent presence and united efforts we will do all in our power to make this house a centre of Baptist influence for this region.

Resolved, That we pledge afresh to the Board in Philadelphia our personal efforts to disseminate the publications and increase the power of the American Baptist Publication Society throughout our entire country.

—Rev. Rufus Blunt, writing from Red river, Natchitoches, says:—"In the month of April, I baptized twenty-eight candidates, twenty-seven at one time. I organized one church of twenty-seven members, and baptized in connection with it ten candidates. In the month of May I baptized forty-two. I am giving myself wholly to the work. I cannot send you a full report at the present time, but hope to do so at the end of the year. Pray the Lord to send more laborers into this vineyard, for the work is great, and a great harvest remains to be gathered."

—The pastor of the Burman Church in Rangoon, Ko En, died in March last. He had been pastor twelve years. He was baptized by Dr. Judson in 1828 and ordained in 1856. During his pastorate he baptized 143 persons, chiefly in Rangoon, and copied out with his own hand, the entire Bible in Burman for the press. He was a good man and mighty in the Scriptures, and has left behind him a precious name. His age was 73 years and 4 months.

—The First Baptist church of Rochester, New York, of which the Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., is the pastor, is doing a great work through its mission schools. The eighth of them was opened, in a hall fitted up for the purpose, Sunday before last. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in these mission enterprises, and the fruit is large and blessed.

—The Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, formerly a general in the army, a member of this year's graduating class in Rochester Theological Seminary, has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education.

—The colored church in Huntsville, Alabama, has over eighteen hundred members. The pastor, the Rev. Bartley Harris, an aged colored man, baptized one hundred and twenty on a recent Sunday.

—The Rev. W. E. Hatcher has resigned his pastorship of the Franklin Square Baptist church, Baltimore, Maryland, to take effect the beginning of July. Mr. Hatcher goes to the First Baptist church of Petersburg, Virginia.

—The corner-stone is shortly to be laid of the handsome church edifice, of white marble, which is to be erected at the northwest section of the city of Baltimore, for the congregation of Dr. Fuller.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The New York *Independent* says of the "Pittsburg Circular:"—A new element, whether of harmony or of discord remains to be seen, has been thrown into the discussion of Pan-Presbyterianism. The first article of the terms of reunion adopted by the late General Assemblies defined the doctrinal basis of union. The article is somewhat cumbrous. It first makes the Scriptures the basis of doctrinal belief. It then, secondly, accepts the Confession of Faith as properly expressing the sense of the Scriptures. It then, thirdly, in Dr. H. B. Smith's amendment, defines the interpretation of the Confession, limiting it to its "Calvinistic or Reformed sense;" and, fourthly, this last limitation is itself again limited by the Gurley amendment, which allows all the peculiarities of the Old and New School theologies to be Calvinistic or Reformed. This system of checks and balances is not satisfactory, especially to many of the Old School. The Pittsburg circular proposes to do away with all these explanations of the Confession of Faith, and adopt that simply as expressing the system of Biblical doctrine. The leading Old School papers—the *Presbyterian,* the *Banner,* the *Presbyter,* and the *Northwestern Presbyterian*—are out in favor of this change. Only the *Observer* objects to the delay. The important Presbytery of Philadelphia has just endorsed the proposition, and unanimously rejected the plan of union. The New School papers, on the other hand, generally oppose the change, as hazarding or delaying the desired reunion. It now seems probable that enough of the Old School Presbyteries will reject the proposed plan to delay union for another year. Still, those who are thus acting claim to be earnest friends of union, and that it will not be delayed beyond a single year, and that the plan of the Pittsburg circular will be far more agreeable than the present one to minor Presbyterian bodies.

—The Rev. Henry Benedict, a member of the Presbytery of Connecticut, died at Saratoga Springs, New York, on Saturday evening, 18th instant, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Portchester, New York, and continued to reside at that place after his resignation of the pastoral charge. He had started on a journey to Ohio, but while sojourning at Saratoga was seized suddenly with disease, and in a short time was at rest. He was a useful and honored servant of Christ.

—The Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, an active and well-known minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light), has been elected Professor in the Theological Seminary of his Church in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. His pastorate over the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church in the city of New York has extended very successfully over several years.

—The Rev. William M. Blackburn has signified his acceptance of the Professorship in the Theological seminary of the Northwest, to which he was elected by the last General Assembly, and expects to enter upon his duties at the opening of the term in September next.

—The Rev. N. S. Lowrie has resigned the pastorate of the churches of Conneautville and Harmonsburg, Pa., and has accepted a call to the church of Gorham, Presbytery of Geneva, N. Y., and has entered upon his duties.

—Rev. Richard A. Mallery has been dismissed from the pastorate of the Cedar Street Church, of New York, and transferred to the Wilmington Presbytery, to enable him to accept the call of the church in Milford, Del.

—The Rev. R. F. Bunting, D. D., pastor of the First Church, Nashville, Tenn., has accepted the call from the church at Galveston, Texas.

—The Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., declines the call to the Central Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, Mo.

METHODIST.

—The *Independent* says there is no more mortifying expression of the bitterness of professedly Christian men than is to be found in the utterances of the Southern Methodist papers when speaking of the Northern Methodists, who are sending their agents into the Southern States. There are no quarrels like family quarrels. Bishop Marvin, writing to the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* (Southern), says:—"When Moloch himself was satisfied with blood and plunder, there was yet an unsatiated and unsatiable maw to be appeased only by the franchises and property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Northern Methodist Church, with a conscience seared by the crimes of the war, with warm, bloody flesh of martyrs still quivering upon its tusks, and an appetite for plunder which four years of ravine could not glut, but only whetted to super-demon eagerness, plead with the conqueror its services, as a reason why it should be turned loose upon the domain and the property of the Southern Church. This coalition of a military despotism and an apostate church against Southern Methodism was well calculated to throw them strongly upon themselves."

—A late number of the Boston *Traveller* says:—"More churches in this city were occupied by colored clergymen yesterday than ever on one day before. Among them were five bishops of the Zion (colored) M. E. Church. The brotherly feeling that prompted the opening of so many pulpits to these colored brethren is not only deserving of commendation, but had its reward in most instances, by the preaching of excellent sermons." The world moves.

—The following summary of literary institutions in the Methodist Episcopal Church is believed to be nearly accurate:—22 Universities and Colleges, with 183 instructors and 5200 students; 7 theological schools, with 27 instructors, and 256 students; 85 academies, with 504 instructors, and 14,100 students.

—Bishop Thomson has appointed the Rev. Otis Gibson to go to San Francisco, to undertake to found a mission among the Chinese in that State. This is a field which has been ripe for several years past, and Mr. Gibson is well fitted for the place, having been a missionary in China for several years.

—The Methodists have inaugurated a mission among the Chinese in San Francisco, and Bishop Thomson has appointed Rev. Otis Gibson, who was for several years a missionary in China, to take charge of this work.

EPISCOPAL.

There have been so many statements and counter-statements in reference to the threatened ecclesiastical trial of Rev. J. P. Hubbard, of Westerly, and so long a delay, that we had supposed the policy of the High Churchmen was to avoid making any more martyrs. But it is now stated that the Standing Committee of Rhode Island have decided unanimously "to present the Rev. J. P. Hubbard for trial, for having violated Title I, Canon II, and having broken his ordination vows." This, we understand, was a mere preliminary vote, to the effect that a presentment should be made, and does not prescribe the form that the presentment ultimately will take. It is, perhaps, too early to hear that the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Brooklyn, has been presented for repeating Mr. Tyng's offense in the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, during the meeting of the Convention of the Christian Associations. The bishop, it is said, forbade the ministration; but his injunction failed to be served on Mr. Gallagher.—*Independent.*

—The Rev. Mr. Duhring preached his first sermon as rector of All Saints' Church, on the morning of the 12th instant. The engagement of a regular and permanent minister so soon after the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst is much to be valued. For the congregation was beginning to scatter, and other attractions were felt and obeyed. The congregation of All Saints' Church is not a fashionable and wealthy one, but is composed of solid people in moderate circumstances. They are attached to the usages of our Church as they have been plainly and unostentatiously administered, and they will not be satisfied with or desire any novelties. The parish is not strong, though generous and devoted, and capable of growth, development and increase. The people long for the full and powerful preaching of the truth. They will labor in the vineyard work, but they must have the spiritual nourishment from the Word to sustain them in their exertions.—*Episcopalian.*

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The New York *Evening Mail* says:—"The New England Congregational Church of Chicago have placed in the walls of their new edifice three interesting memorial stones, one being from Scrooby Manor, in England, the residence of Elder Brewster, and the first place of meeting of the Church, which afterwards assembled under Robinson at Leyden, and at which they embarked at Delfthaven for America; another being from the pavements of a church in Delfthaven, near the place of their embarkation, in which the Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam, by whose agency the stone was procured, supposes them to have assembled for the last time before leaving Holland; and the third being a fragment of the Rock of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, upon which they landed, a gift from the trustees of the Pilgrim Monument Association."

—Mr. William Stearns, son of Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of Amherst College, a merchant in Bombay, has recently presented to Amherst College the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

—The Rev. Lewis E. Matson, pastor of Plymouth Church, Chicago, died in the city of Lyons, France, on the 21st of June.

—Under the nurture of Dr. Arms' Church, at Norwich, Conn., there have been raised up forty ministers of the Gospel.

MORAVIAN.

—The statistics of the three Provinces for 1867, as just published, are the following:—

	Communicants.	Total
Continental	5068	7093
British	3256	5523
American (Northern)	5479	9886
American (Southern)	1176	1809
	14,979	24,311

To these figures the 318 missionaries, male and female, and about one hundred children, should be added.

It has been said the Moravians have an average of one missionary in the foreign field for every 600 members they have in the church here at home; and what rich results follow! Their home membership numbers at the present time 24,459; their foreign, in their various mission fields in Labrador, South Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere, is 70,311, nearly three times as many gathered ones abroad as at home.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. Dr. Swartz has accepted a unanimous call from the Lutheran church at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

—The Rev. Uriel Graves has resigned the charge of the English Lutheran church at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 616

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 18, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

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THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2†] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

22† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3⅔ and 5⅔ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3⅔, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,

6 15† Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48† H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

11† General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MARBLE-TOP BARS MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, DOORS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

July 28, at 10 o'clock, at the American Exchange Hotel, Third and Dock streets, the marble-top bars, mirrors, chandeliers, doors, closets, etc. etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 25 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

July 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1217 Monterey street, between Race and Vine and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the neat household furniture.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 25 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT BOOK-CASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue—Very desirable furniture, including—Superior walnut parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, superior dining-room furniture, elegant walnut secretary and book-cases, handsome velvet and Brussels carpets, superior sewing machines, two fine show-cases, large counter-tables, walnut office tables, superior extension tables, China spring mattresses, large quantity superior walnut and oak cane-seat dining-room and chamber chairs, etc.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 3†

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

July 30, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. [7 25 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10†



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,

1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·25 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M., only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,

No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,

27† Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20	TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

THE BALTIMORE FLOOD.

The Great Inundation—Scenes and Incidents—The Loss of Life and Property.

From the Baltimore American of this morning.

Accompanying the rain was a strong wind from the southeast, and persons owning property of any kind in the vicinity of Jones' Falls were instantly apprised upon arising yesterday morning that their old enemies, a heavy rain and a south wind, were again at work, and that they must move quickly if they would save their goods and chattels from danger or destruction.

At 12 o'clock the cellars of perhaps two thousand houses were filled, and the water was steadily rising on their first floors, but as the storm had commenced to abate, hopes were entertained that the flood was at its height. About half-past 12 o'clock, however, the flood commenced to rise more rapidly than ever, and in a half hour reached ceilings where it had previously only invaded floors, and the greatest consternation prevailed. So rapid was this rise, and so wild and furious the rushing torrent, that the lives of many persons were jeopardized, and we regret to add that several lives were lost. Had it occurred at night, as in the case of the great flood of 1837, the loss of life could not but have been immense.

Standing at the corner of Frederick and Baltimore street, about 1½ o'clock, the scene was truly distressing. The flood had now swollen into an angry torrent that rushed down the beds of Harrison and Frederick streets in volume and swiftness resembling the rapids of Niagara. At the corner of Harrison street, in front of Laroque's drug store, the water was within one foot of the top of the street lamp. Ever and anon masses of timber and wood, boxes, barrels, railroad ties, articles of household furniture, fencing, trees, wagons, out-houses, and in short, all manner of *debris* from the wreck and ruin along the line of the Falls, came sweeping down the fearful current, and piling up in front of the Maryland Institute, where, in this way, a sort of breakwater was formed, protecting that building against the beating of the billows, for in truth nothing less than billows they were that swept down both Harrison and Frederick streets. The water, soon after this, was seen to dash over the bed of Baltimore Street Bridge, driving the people assembled there in wild confusion towards High street. About this time word came that Gay Street Bridge was seriously threatened, and in attestation of this report there was soon a flood of water pouring down Gay street, and shortly thereafter the back water came in large volumes down Holliday street also. Language is almost inadequate to describe the scene that was now witnessed. The surface of the angry flood was fairly covered with every description of material, telling sadly and painfully of the immense loss, destruction, and distress that this disaster was occasioning. Now the porch of a house, now the contents of some store, now the timbers of bridges and warehouses, would come dashing along with fearful rapidity, driving up against buildings, crashing window glass in the first floor and bursting in doorways. At one time we noticed a child's crib floating down Harrison street, and several bodies of animals, cows and horses were also seen, whilst not a few of the spectators were of the opinion that more than one or two of the dead bodies of human beings were to be seen. How this may have been it is impossible at this moment to say, but serious and seemingly well-grounded apprehensions are entertained that serious loss of life has been occasioned.

Whilst the flood was at its height, the spectators of the fearful scene on the lower portion of the Falls were horrified at beholding a man in the middle of the mad watercourse struggling bravely for his life. Whilst evidently fully aware of his awful peril, he was yet showing great presence of mind, and a cautiousness that seemed to warrant the hope that he must surely be saved. On he sped, striking out bravely with his hands, diving, and now and then avoiding obstructions and to clear the timbers of the bridges as he neared them. He passed in this way Lombard street bridge, Pratt street bridge, and the bridges south of that, seemingly in safety until the current suddenly dashed the poor fellow headforemost against a small tug boat, when he sunk and was lost.

The scene at Gay street bridge after the water subsided was of the most appalling character, and showed the cause of such an immense flood having forced its way into Harrison and Frederick streets. When the flood was at its height, the debris from the five bridges that were washed away above Gay street massed itself against the north side of the Gay street bridge, and is piled up to the height of fifteen feet above the floor of the bridge, and massed back to the extent of fifty or sixty feet. The bridge itself is raised from the abutments on the north side, and the railings on both sides carried away. The water when at its height was nearly a foot over the railings, and it is singular that the structure retained its position.

The flood reached its height between 12 and 2 o'clock, the dinner hour of many of our citizens. Those doing business or employed on the west side of Jones' Falls and residing on the east side, and situated *vice versa*, were of course anxious to obtain their dinners, and hear from their families, particularly those whose homes were situated upon the line of, or likely to be affected by, the torrent. Thousands of anxious men were congregated on the principal streets crossing the Falls, anxious to cross from one side to the other, but afraid to risk their lives in doing so, as almost certain death would have been the result, the torrent being irresistible. Thousands availed themselves, by travelling a great distance out of their way, of the crossing afforded by the Eager street bridge.

The Flood at Ellicott's Mills—Only 12 Lives Lost.

From the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Ilchester and Ellicott City, fragmentary reports are received, which, meagre as they are, sufficiently indicate an immense destruction to life and property. About midday the covered turnpike bridge at Ellicott City gave way with a thundering crash, and the huge mass went whirling down the stream. Two miles further down it struck the new iron railroad bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was thought at first that the structure would stand the pressure, but, as the mass of logs piled higher and higher against it, it, too, gave way and is entirely ruined.

That portion of Ellicott City lying at the foot of the hills on either side of the river was thoroughly flooded. Everything was washed away, and a number of lives lost. Dr. Owings' house was uprooted from its foundations, and his wife and five children drowned. Mr. Morrison and family and Mr. Reese and family were also drowned. What number of persons were comprised in these households cannot be ascertained.

The foundations of the granite cotton mills were so far weakened by the rush of waters that one wall of the building settled down into the stream, and the structure was greatly damaged. The loss of life by this casualty is believed by parties from Ellicott City to be not so great as sixty, as the telegraph report stated, but will reach ten or twelve.

Scenes on the Patapsco—A Man Rides Seven Miles on a Log.

While the flood in the Patapsco was rising very rapidly, three men, James Byden, George Byden and another named Hawk, employes at one of Winans' farms, about a mile this side of the Relay House, went out in a row boat to an island in the river opposite the farm, for the purpose of securing a small steamboat belonging to Mr. Winans, and lying at anchor at the island. While on the island the water gained on them so rapidly that they were obliged to seek refuge in the limbs of a sycamore tree. The water still continued rising, and after the men had remained in the tree half an hour, endeavoring to save themselves from the mass of timber that was rushing down the stream, the tree was uprooted, and they were thrown into the current. George Byden has not been seen since, and is supposed to have been drowned. Hawk was thrown higher up on the island, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the shock. A tug will be sent after him as soon as the water subsides sufficiently to allow of its use, but it is hardly possible that, in his exhausted condition he has survived the dangers he encountered. James Byden managed to get astride of an immense log, and washed down through the boiling and seething current, until he reached the Long Bridge at the foot of Light street, where he clutched some of the timbers, and saved himself by getting upon the bridge. During his perilous passage of seven miles, he was severely bruised and cut by the debris which was floating down the river, pieces of which were continually striking him. He barely escaped with his life, and his adventure may be regarded as one of the most remarkable of this remarkable episode.

Lynching a Negro in Maryland.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives an account of an outrage committed in Harford county, Md. It seems that Miss Oldfield, a daughter of a highly respected citizen, while on her way to the town of Blair, was met by two negroes, who, after robbing her of her money, attempted an assault on her person. Her screams brought assistance before the villains could accomplish their purpose. The affair created great excitement, so much so that work was suspended in the town, and the people turned out in a body to search for the two men. Isaac Moore, the perpetrator of the deed, was found, and lodged in jail by the Sheriff. A mob then congregated around the prison, and when he was brought out for examination, they secured the Sheriff and his deputies, put a rope around the negro's neck, and after carrying him to the place where the robbery was committed, the mob hung him naked to a limb until he was dead. The negro, in the meantime, confessed, and told where the money ($24) was hidden, and also the name of his partner, which was Ben Preston. Preston was at once arrested, and the Sheriff with difficulty prevented the mob from lynching him also.

AQUATICS.

The Great Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond Yesterday.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus describes the great contest yesterday on Lake Quinsigamond between the boating crews of Harvard University and Yale College:—

Soon after noon a heavy mist began to fall, and a fog somewhat obscured the northern portion of the lake during the entire afternoon. The spectators began to assemble on the banks by one o'clock, and from then till the commencement of the races, the trains and innumerable vehicles of every description took upwards of 20,000 people to the spot. The grand stand, situated a few hundred yards up the lake from the starting point, was filled with the lady friends of the two colleges, and the point of land jutting into the lake in front of it, was covered with enthusiastic students, who bet and cheered with unwavering pertinacity.

After the expiration of a quarter of an hour, the Yale boat was seen to shoot out of the bridge which connects the two basins of the lake, and soon their white shirts and blue handkerchiefs might be seen swaying to and fro, as they rowed along the causeway to the side of the Judges' boat. Word was given them that they had drawn the outside position for the first time in three or four years, and after rowing leisurely a short distance up the Lake, they turned and took their position over the starting line, far to the left, in expectation of the signal to go. The Harvards made their appearance a few seconds later, and amid the cheers of their comrades, who thronged the sward of Regatta Point, at once placed themselves in line. They wore no shirts, as usual, and their handkerchiefs were of the college color—crimson. At 5·20 the starting gun was fired, but each boat started a second before it; the Harvards a half a stroke before the Yales. The boats kept abreast of each other till they reached Regatta Point. Here, stimulated by the deafening "rahs" of their friends, the Harvards put on a tremendous spurt, and, rowing at the rate of 48 strokes a minute, drew a length and a half ahead of the Yale men before they had fairly cleared the peninsula. This advantage fairly turned their friends wild. "Go it, Harvard," "Harvard," "Harvard," "give it to them!" were shouted by a thousand voices, while the wearers of the blue did not encourage their crew by a single cheer. The Harvards continued to gain, steadily pulling 47 strokes a minute to 41 by the Yale men, till the end of the first mile when they were about four lengths ahead. On reaching the upper stake, the Harvards were about ten lengths ahead, and were laughing and talking in high glee. They made the mile and a half in 8·25, pulling the last half at the rate of 46 strokes per minute, the Yales being well up in this regard. The Yale crew made the mile and a half in 8·55. The Harvards rounded too near the stake-boat, and this made Holdredge rather flurried, and a poor turn was witnessed. They recovered rapidly, however, and at once caught the spirit of their judge, who yelled, "Put in the licks, boys," and they did so with a will. Yale came up in gallant style, the men working like Trojans, and made a neat, quick turn and a palpable gain on their opponents. They were encouraged by their upper-stake representative, who shouted, "Hit her up! Hit her up! You can make capital out of Harvard's bad turn!" It was here remarked that Loring was hitting behind the rest of the Harvard crew, though it was scarcely perceptible, and he seemed to recover as the boats went down the course. At the end of the second mile the blue handkerchiefs were nearly fifteen lengths behind. A few yards further, and the boats became visible to the crowd at the grand stand, and a perfect furore ensued among the partisans of the red caps, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs frantically. The short, crisp, and ringing cheers of the University students were heard along the shore. There was a perfect tempest of enthusiasm. The Yale men, though falling further and further behind, rowed on with a dogged determination, as though resolved not to abate an iota of their best, even with certain defeat staring them in the face. The Harvards lessened the number of strokes per minute to 45 during the latter part of the race, until, putting on a spurt at the very last, they crossed the line in 17 minutes 48½ seconds—the best time ever made by Harvard, and only inferior to that made by the Wards, on Wednesday, by eight seconds. The time of the Yale crew was 18 minutes 38½ seconds, also the best ever made by Yale; its shortest time hitherto being 18·42½. The announcement of the time was greeted with loud cheering. The Yale men bore their defeat with great fortitude, and hope to be able to do better next year.

H. A. Cleveland for Yale, and Charles Dunning for Harvard, were judges at the upper stake, and George Aldee, of New York, Frank Brown, of Newburgh, for Yale, and E. N. Fenno and William Blaikie for Harvard, at the starting point, and these gentlemen, the Harvard crew (in their boat), and numerous spectators, proceeded to the grand stand, where, in behalf of the city of Worcester, Mr. Chamberlain presented six gold medals to the victors, complimenting them highly, and mentioning the fact that they had beat themselves twice, on Wednesday and to-day, by exceeding the best time they had hitherto made. The inter-collegiate colors, which were gotten up in an elegant manner, were then presented to the crew by Mr. William Blaikie, who has done more than any other man to advance the interests of boating in the University. The crew was loudly cheered, and the Yales were not forgotten when the enthusiasm was at its height. The Harvard men, who, with their friends, were in high spirits, having added another star to the six already glistening in their University crown of rejoicing, retired from the scene, and were subsequently congratulated by their numerous friends. The spectators dispersed, as is usual on these occasions, in a pelting rain, and endured the miseries of draggled skirts and drenched clothing with a nonchalance that experience alone can produce.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 4@6 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 115¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for 10·40s; 108¾ for July 7·30s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109¼ for '67 5-20s; and 109½ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¾@102¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¾@52½, no change; Norristown at 68, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32¼@32¾; an advance of ¼; 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 60 was bid for Second and Third, 10¼ for Hestonville, 31½ for Green and Coates, and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North American sold at 242, and Kensington at 111. 161 was bid for Philadelphia, 107 for Northern Liberties, 31 for Mechanics', 105 for Southwark, 60 for Girard, 31 for Manufacturers', and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	00	14 sh Penna R....rec.	52½
$500 City 6s, New	102¾	22 do....rec.	
$900 do. New	102¾	.s5wn.	52½
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	82	135 do stock.s30	52½
$1000 do.	82	100 sh Cata Pf...ls.s60.	32½
8 sh Norrist'n	68	106 do.	32½
10 sh Leh N	21½	100 sh N Y & Mid	3½

AFTER BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series	109	44 sh Leh V R.....ls.	54½
$2000 C&A m 6s, '89	96¾	20 sh Penna R	52½
$600 N Pa 6s	96½	50 do.	52½
$500 do.	96½	240 do......s5wn.	52½
6 sh Bk N A	242	100 do.........b60.	52½
15 sh Kens'n B.s5wn.	111	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.	32½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109¾@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; do. 7·30s, July, 108¾@108¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do., September, 1865, 117¾@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143@143¼. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¾@115¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s July, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¼; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 143¾.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	143½	11·50 A. M.	143¾
10·10 "	143¼	12·00 "	143¾
10·50 "	143¾	12·15 P. M.	143¾
10·33 "	143¾	12·30 "	143¼
10·35 "	143¾		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110¼; 3 days, 110¾@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 10.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"Money continues extremely easy at three and four per cent. on mixed collaterals and three on Government securities, and the banks find it impossible to employ a large portion of their surplus funds in loans. Owing to the dullness of trade and the cash basis on which business is to a great extent transacted, the amount of commercial paper offering is very limited and the best grade is in request at 5@6 per cent., while good but not prime names are rated at 6@7 per cent. The statement of the national banks of the United States for the quarter ending on the first Monday in July, when compared with that for the corresponding quarter last year, shows an increase of fifty-six millions in loans and twenty-four millions in deposits; and as an erroneous inference may be drawn from the extension of the loans it is well to remind the public that all the securities owned by the banks are counted as loans, and that no part of this increase is probably due to either loans or discounts, but to purchasers of Government securities for the employment of capital. The statement is satisfactory, and shows, as far as figures can show, that the banking interests of the country are prosperous and sound. The banks hold only $19,494,850 of compound interest notes and these will be more than covered on maturity by the twenty-five millions of new three per cent. certificates authorized to be issued by a recent act of Congress."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money remains unchanged in rates at 3@5 per cent., but few transactions are made at the higher rates, and the amounts offered leading houses at 3 per cent. are in excess of their wants.

'Sterling Exchange continues dull and steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¼; London, sight, 110¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10¾; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41¾; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71¾@72.

"We give below the earnings of five of the leading railways showing the earnings of the first six months of 1868. The sums set down as earned by the New York Central and Erie are estimated, those roads not having published the figures:—

	1868.	Av. per Mile.
	692 miles.	
New York Central	$6,078,759	$8,784
	775 miles.	
Erie	$6,441,940	8,286
	468 miles.	
Fort Wayne	$3,766,890	8,059
	285 miles.	
Michigan Central	$2,085,398	7,317
	280 miles.	
Chicago and Alton	$1,802,462	6,538

—The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the annual Internal Revenue tax returns of the following New England States:—

Annual lists of Internal Revenue taxes in Massachusetts for the years ending December 1866 and 1867:—

	Assessment Made. Mar. 1, 1868. Seventh Annual.	Mar. 1, 1867. Sixth Annual.
Massachusetts	$3,480,98 85	$4,052,625·86
Connecticut	844,887·60	971,244·16
New Hampshire	217,468·97	215,571·34
Rhode Island	147,201·32	569,247·51

The decrease in the States named, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—In Massachusetts, $571,630; in New Hampshire, $8102·37; in Connecticut, $126,955·56; in Rhode Island, $122,046·19; total, $828,734·12.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 25.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, except for good brands of Pennsylvania winter Wheat family, which are held with increased firmness. Sales of 500 barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9·50@11·50 for spring Wheat extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice new Wheat Pennsylvania; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 1200 bushels red at $2·20@2·30; and 500 bushels old Ohio at $2·33. Rye is in better demand. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·65. Corn is steady at former prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·17@1·18. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 86@88c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at $8@9 per 64 pounds. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75, and Flaxseed at $2·50.

Bark is held firmly at $66 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........76 | 11 A. M..........83 | 2 P. M..........86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Sanspariel, McAlpine, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Howes, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Sarah A. Dudman, Rogers, Montevideo via Satilla River, Workman & Co.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, Providence, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Brig Eagle, Parker, Digby, N. S., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, George S. Reppiler.
Schr Ann Rambo, Eskridge, Richmond, R. Jones.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, J. R. White.
Schr Addie Murchie, Gardner, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clara, Adams, Wilmington, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Widow's Son, Smith, Quantico, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Jessie, Grant, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar and honey to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Wenona, Davis, from Portland, with plaster to Warren & Gregg.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Newport, R. I., in ballast to captain.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Warren, 21 days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, 20 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ann Rambo, Eskridge, from Nanticoke river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr New Zealand, Furham, from Calais.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Boston.
Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from East Weymouth.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Fall River.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr Ben Sheppard, Williams, from Laurel.
Schr Widow's Son, Smith, from Quantico.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Urda, Bjerkass, hence, at Falmouth 12th instant.

Barque Sitka, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 11th inst.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence, at Stettin 8th inst.

Brig Ocean Belle, hence for Leghorn, was spoken 22d inst., Absecom bearing W.NW 35 miles.

Brig Tangent, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schrs A. Pharo, Shourds, and S. B. Strong, Tuthill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Lizzie, Raymond, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs E. & L. Cordery, Grace, hence for Boston, and Everglade, Leland, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, hence at Portland 22d inst.

Steamer Chester, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 25.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, July 25. — The steamship China, from New York, arrived here yesterday, and sailed again for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, July 25, A. M.—The steamship Hibernia arrived here late last evening from New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived, steamship Weser, Wenke, from Bremen.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, from N. Orleans.
Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, from Havre.
Barque Nonpareil, Flinn, from Marseilles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny—A Disorderly House—An Impostor—Receiving Stolen Goods.

—Mary Fitzgerald has been held by Alderman Jones in $500 bail to answer the offense of stealing clothing, the property of Johanna Donnel.

—Elizabeth Dean, her two daughters, Martha and Caroline, aged fifteen and eighteen, and a negro named Jacob Senden, were arrested yesterday for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a bawdy house at No. 2704 Irvine street, West Philadelphia. Alderman Maule committed them for trial. The mother has just concluded a term of imprisonment for a similar offense.

—John Daniels is the name of an individual who yesterday was seeking alms in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Callowhill streets. His representation was that he was deaf and dumb. A patrolman arrested him, and on the way to the Station House he became refractory. The officer finding it necessary to bring him to terms, struck him. The deaf and dumb, at this point, gave vent to an expression which not only proved that he could hear, but also talk. Alderman Hutchinson sent him below under the Vagrant act.

—A few days since a tin-store on Ridge avenue, above Oxford, was robbed of some wares, which since have been traced to the house of Mary Connell, on Wright street, below Twenty-second. Mary has been arrested and committed to answer by Alderman Hood.

BURGLARIES.—Considering the large number of dwellings that are now lying tenantless, owing to the occupants visiting the various summer resorts, the small number of burglaries is surprising; and in almost every instance where attempts have been made to enter buildings, the burglars have been captured. The regulations of Chief Ruggles with reference to the protection of the houses and effects of those absenting themselves for a time from the city, are as perfect as any man can make them, and our absent citizens can feel perfectly secure during their temporary sojourn from Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon Policeman Bockius, of the Sixth District, who is one of the detail for this special purpose, saw two boys leaving the premises of R. H. Farley, on Arch street, above Sixteenth, with a bag. He followed them, and on discovering that he was after them they took to their heels, but, after a long chase, he succeeded in overhauling them. The bag contained a large silver water pitcher, three large and three small silver spoons, a goblet, an hour-glass, and numerous other articles of jewelry. An examination of the house showed that an entrance had been effected through the rear windows. The lads gave the names of Edward McCully, aged fifteen, and George Martin, aged thirteen. Alderman Jones held them for a further hearing.

At 2 o'clock this morning two burglars attempted to force the shutters of the residence of L. C. Cassidy, Esq., now absent on a tour through Europe, but finding they would not yield, the scamps went to the rear of the premises, and while busily engaged in their nefarious work, were surprised by Policeman Steele of the third district, who took them into custody. They are named Gustavus Raymond and Frank Albertson. On these persons was found a "jimmy," and as numerous attempts have been made of late to enter the houses in that vicinity, it was applied to the marks in the doors and shutters in the above instances. It was found to fit the cracks in the houses of Mr. Cassidy, George H. Harding, Esq., and Mr. Horton, at Fourth and Spruce streets. The burglars were then held by Alderman Carpenter in $2500 for a further hearing.

Charles Eggleton yesterday afternoon went to the house of John McGuire, at Hestonville, and commenced battering away at the rear window-shutters with a hatchet. He was discovered in the act by Policeman Denton and a citizen, who chased him to the woods, when he halted and was arrested. Alderman Maule committed him to answer. Samuel F. Welty was taken into custody at the same time, and held as an accomplice.

The gate attached to the residence, No 315 Locust street, was found open at an early hour this morning by a patrolman, who, receiving a light, went into the dwelling and discovered that it had been ransacked from top to bottom.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The following newly-elected officers were duly installed by Post No. 18 Grand Army of the Republic last evening, to serve the ensuing six months:—Post Commander, Comrade George E. Johnson; Sen. Vice Commander, Comrade Matthew Morris; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Taylor Ingram; Post Adjutant, Comrade Charles C. Augustine; Post Junior Master, Comrade Sam'l R. Jamison; Post Surgeon, Com. D. G. Hetzell; Sergeant Major, Com. Samuel Smith; Jr. Major Sergeant, Com. William R. Courtney.

This Post of the G. A. R. is in a very flourishing condition, and now numbers on its rolls upwards of two hundred members.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the past week has been decidedly cooler than the preceding one. The following is a statement of the thermometer for the past week and the corresponding period of 1867.

	1868. 6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	1867. 6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
July 19	78	90	94	64	71	75
" 20	79	87	87	65	72	74
" 21	75	83	77	70	82	78
" 22	76	85	88	70	84	85
" 23	76	85	88	70	85	87
" 24	74	79	79	71	87	89
" 25	72	83	...	75	90	93

THE COURTS.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning a habeas corpus was heard before Judge Pierce, in a case in which Lugenheim, Riser & Co., were charged with acting as auctioneers without designating their place of business, as required by the act of Assembly. They were located in Frankford, and it was alleged that they failed to file with the Recorder the Statement designated by the law. The defense alleged that the proper paper was signed and filed. The prosecution answered this by calling attention to the fact that only a portion of the firm signed the document. The Judge refused to discharge the defendants.

FIRE.—A few mornings since, three large "black" houses, standing parallel to each other, connected with the lamp-black establishment of John Woodruff & Sons, on Broad street, near League Island, were totally destroyed with their contents. The buildings consisted of sheet iron layers fastened on a wooden frame. The fire was accidental. The loss is about $7000, on which there is an insurance of $3600 in Eastern Companies.

THE ATHLETICS.—Radcliff, the great catcher of the Athletics, arrived in the city to-day and signifies his intention of playing with the Athletics the remainder of the season. Radcliff is justly estimated at home, and we are glad to chronicle his determination.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About midnight an alarm of fire was caused by the destruction of a quantity of clothing which had been hung around a stove to dry.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—For the week ending this morning, the dog-catchers captured 240 canines, of which 225 were slaughtered.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Pitts.F.W. and Chi. R. R.	110
N. Y. and Erie R.	68¾	Toledo & Wabash	53¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Adams Express Co.	53¾
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	91¾	Wells Fargo	27½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	St. Paul com	73½
Chi. & N.W R. com.	83	U. S. Express	47
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	83¾	Tennessee 5s new	66¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Market dull.	
Gold	143¾		

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 16 23 3mp

STUBBS' XX FCB
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

European Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Suicide at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Captain Z. C. Queen was early this morning found in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, near the music stand, with his throat deeply cut, but still alive. He subsequently sought to convey the belief that two white and one black man had robbed and then made an attempt to kill him. The razor with which the deed was committed was found near his side. His friends, however, disbelieve his story, and say he had attempted to take his own life.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Howard asked leave to call up the bill relative to the Union branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Conness called for the special order, the bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad.

Mr. Howard moved to lay aside the special order, for the purpose of taking up the bill indicated by him.

Mr. Conness called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Conkling intimated that he and others desired to speak in opposition to the railroad bill, and therefore opposed taking it up on the last day of the session.

Mr. Howard said he would fulfil his duty in calling up the bill. The Senator could kill it by talking against time if he chose.

Mr. Fessenden opposed taking up a railroad bill that will lead to debate.

House of Representatives.

Senate bill to vacate and sell the Unatilla Reservation, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Senate bill for the extension of the patent of John E. Marcher, for improvement in daguerreotype cases. Passed.

Senate bill for the relief of the securities of Israel T. Canby, late Receiver of Public Moneys, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill for the relief of Elizabeth Casson. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill, an addition to the act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the increase of duties on imported copper and copper ore, as follows:—On ores, 3 cents per lb. of pure copper, contained therein; on regulus of copper, on black and gross copper 4 cents per lb. of pure copper; on old copper, fit only for re-manufacture, 4 cents per lb., on copper in plate, bars, and ingots, not manufactured, nor enumerated in the bill, 5 cents per lb.

Mr. Kerr made the point of order that the bill being a bill to impose taxes, must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Senate bill for the extension of the Portage and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company to Keweenaw Bay, Michigan, was taken from the Speaker's table, discussed and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Logan (Ill.), expressing the belief that no agreement would be reached on the Funding bill, asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill containing the section added on his motion to the Funding bill. No objection being made, Mr. Logan reported a bill prohibiting the allowance of commissions, etc., for negotiations or exchange of bonds, coin or bullion on account of the United States, providing that all authority under the existing laws to issue bonds or interest-bearing treasury notes shall cease immediately, not to interfere with the conversion of securities into five-twenty bonds nor the issue of three per cent. certificates temporary loan, nor the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds, nor the issue of subsidy bonds to railroad companies, and requiring monthly reports from the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fearful Ravages of the Small Pox—Movements of Steamers.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—There is considerable excitement here in regard to the small pox. Since June 1st 146 cases have been reported by the health officer, of which 93 have occurred since July 17th.

The steamer Otter arrived at Victoria on the 23d inst. from the North, with a portion of the stores from the wreck of the Lawrence.

The mining news from Cariboo is encouraging. The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown has just gone out of commission and is laid up at Mare Island. Her officers are ordered to the East, and the men have been paid off.

Flour steady at $6.25@7.50. Wheat $1.85@1.90 for good shipping. Legal tenders 70¼.

The steamer Golden Gate has arrived from Panama.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Later Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 10¼. Corn, 35s. on the spot, and 35s. 3d. to arrive. California Wheat, 12s. 6d.; red Western, 10s. 6d.

LONDON, July 25—P. M.—Turpentine declined to 26s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum declined to 11d. Linseed Oil on the spot £30 15s.; afloat, £31. Linseed Cakes, £12.

ANTWERP, July 25—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 51 francs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 47½; Erie 68¾; Cleveland and Toledo 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110¼; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 134¾; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 111¼; do. 1865, 112¼; new issue, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾. Gold, 143¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110¼.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton quiet at 31c. Flour firm and advanced 5@10c; old quiet. Sales of 7000 bbls State, $6·40@9·80; Ohio, $8·30@12·60; Western, $6·40@12·25; Southern, $8·25@14·75; California, $9·75@12·25. Wheat firmer. New Georgia, $2·25; Tennessee, $2·46. Corn firm and 1c. higher. Sales of 31,000 bushels at $1·10@1·15. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 83¾@84c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28·25@28·30. Lard dull. Whisky active; sales of 12,000 bbls. $2·48@2·50.

Failure of a Savings Bank.

From the Hartford Times, July 23.

Messrs. L. L. Holmes and J. G. Woodward, the Special Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the accounts of the suspended Collinsville Savings Bank, have made their report. The trustees voted last year to charge each depositor twenty-four per cent. of the balance of his account in order to cover the losses sustained by the operations of the Treasurer, the late Seth P. Norton, and to enable the bank to resume business. Making such charge the Investigating Committee figure out the bank's assets at $108,191 17, and its liabilities to depositors at $101,946 27, showing a nominal surplus of $6244.90. Depositors, the Committee think, may expect to get about eighty per cent.—though this eighty per cent. may be reduced by claims not yet presented or by failure to collect some of the assets deemed good; or, if the society's claim on Norton's estate is ruled valid, a larger percentage may be expected. Norton's estate inventories not quite $15,000, and valid claims amounting to $4000 have been presented against it. The bank has filed its claim for the whole amount of the deficiency; but it is unlikely to realize much. The report shows a very slipshod state of things in the management of the bank's accounts, Norton having had full swing; and what with his defalcation and the losses by bad debts, expenses, taxes, interest uncollected, etc. (these latter amounting to $15,000), the bank's affairs make a sorry show.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Closing Business of Congress.

A Frightful Tragedy on the High Seas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from our Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Frelinghuysen reminded the Senate that a bill is pending to extend the time within which insolvents can take the benefit of the bankrupt bill, which persons have taken advantage of in the North but not at the South, from want of the necessary means at the South to bear the necessary expenses, therefore it was really a bill for the relief of the South, and he hoped the time would be found to consider it.

Mr. Howard's motion was rejected, and the special orders were taken up.

The question was on the section as amended, providing that the President, in the case of a person wrongfully imprisoned under authority of a foreign Government, and in case of a refusal for his release, to use any means not amounting to acts of war to effect his release, the facts to be communicated to Congress as soon as practicable. Agreed to—Yeas, 39; nays, 13, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Kellogg, McCreary, McDonald, Morgan, Nye, Patterson (Tenn.), Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Welsh, Whyte, Williams, Wilson, and Yates.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Sawyer, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Willey.

Mr. Ferry moved to strike out the first section declaring any denial of the rights of expatriation by any officer of the Government inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government.

Mr. Conness hoped it would not be done. It was a prohibition of any expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Ferry's amendment was rejected by a vote of 9 to 29.

Mr. Howard spoke against passing the bill in its present shape, as tending to aid Fenian organization through the one-man power.

Mr. Ferry also opposed it.

The bill then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 5.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Desperado Kills Three Sailors, and Throws their Bodies Overboard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A private letter from Pernambuco, dated July 1, just received by a gentleman in this city, contains the following:

A Dutch vessel arrived here the other day, on which a tragic scene occurred on the way from Montevideo. An English sailor on board killed the first mate, cook, and one other man, and threw them overboard, secured the captain and second mate in the cabin, and with an American boy to help him, took charge of the vessel. After being up for three days and nights he told the American boy to take the wheel while he lay down beside him to rest. The Englishman had a hatchet, knife, and pistol in his belt, and as soon as he was asleep the American seized the former article, and, with a blow on the head, killed him and threw him overboard, and then released the captain and second mate, who brought the vessel called the Fennichiana here to her destination. The captain says he owes his life to the American, whose act was evidently a case of justifiable homicide."

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25. — Arrived, schooner Island Home, from Balize, for orders. The pilot boat Maryland reports passed up—barque J Godfrey, from Gloucester, Massachusetts; brigs Mio Mac, Ponce, and Georgia, from Matanzas; Mary Plummer, from Fazardo; Wardal, for Matanzas; schooner Eva Adele, from St. John's for Baltimore. Passed out—Carrol, for Liverpool; brigs George Gilchrist and Delmonde Locke, for Boston; Romance, from Nevassa; schooner Virginia Price, from New York; Zebra, from Newfoundland.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¾	Chi. and N.W. pref.	83¼
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	110
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾		
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¾	Gold	143¼
Chi. and N.W. com	83¼	Market dull.	

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths during the week ending at noon to-day is 543, being an increase of 182 on the corresponding period of the past year. Of these 202 were adults, 341 minors; 284 males, 259 females, 172 boys, 169 girls; 433 were born in the United States, 98 were foreign, 12 unknown, 10 from the Almshouse, 28 people of color, and 21 were from the country. Of the causes, congestion of the brain was credited with 36, coup de soleil 40, cholera infantum 134, consumption of the lungs 37, diarrhœa 12, debility 15, dysentery 10, typhoid fever 13, inflammation of the brain 10, and marasmus 14.

The number of deaths in each ward were:—First, 35; Second, 37; Third, 10; Fourth, 22; Fifth, 26; Sixth, 11; Seventh, 35; Eighth, 13; Ninth, 16; Tenth, 14; Eleventh, 19; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 10; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 37; Sixteenth, 14; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 30; Twentieth, 40; Twenty-first, 11; Twenty-second, 13; Twenty-third, 14; Twenty-fourth, 15; Twenty-fifth, 14; Twenty-sixth, 12; Twenty-seventh, 5; Twenty-eighth, 1.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20..........TWO PER CENT.
From 20 to $10..........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The commission is payable in stamps.